

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

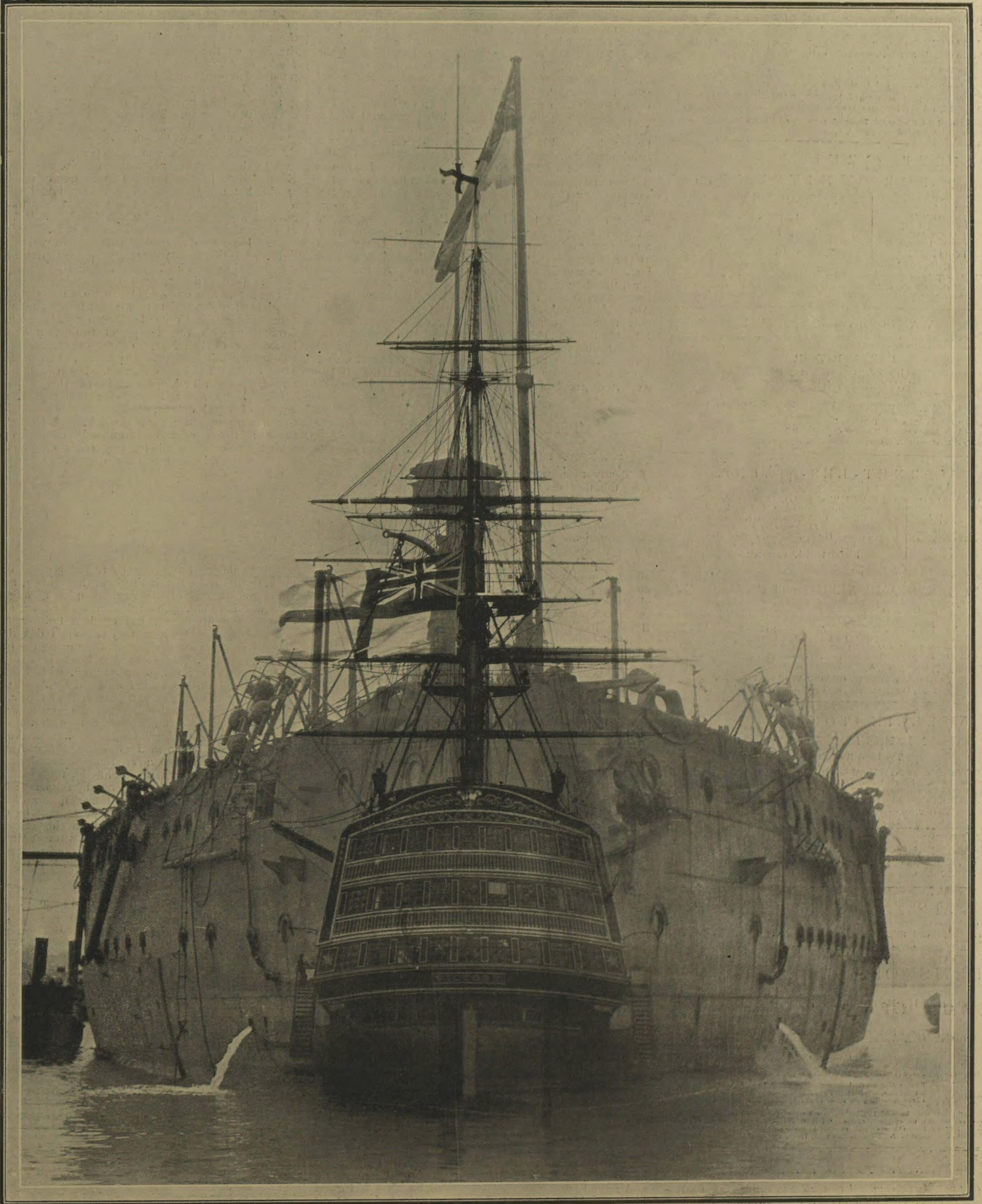
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THE LARGEST BRITISH WAR-SHIP AFLOAT AND THE OLDEST BRITISH WAR-SHIP IN COMMISSION: THE BEAMS OF THE "HERCULES" AND THE "VICTORY"—A PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPARISON.

As we have noted, the photograph, which, obviously, is composite, illustrates one of the many remarkable developments in war-ship building which have taken place between 1755 and 1911, and shows the beams of the "Hercules" and the "Victory." A photograph of each vessel was made, with the camera at a fixed distance. Then the two negatives were printed on the same piece of photographic paper. The "Victory" could be stowed away easily in the "Hercules."

COMPOSITE PHOTOGRAPH BY CRIBB.

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PARLIAMENT.

ESTIMATES have continued to occupy the greater
portion of the time of the House of Commons.
The economy movement on the part of the Radicals
who attacked the increased expenditure for the Navy
was diverted by Sir Edward Grey's sensational declara-
tion concerning arbitration with the United States. Mr.
Balfour's announcement that an arrangement between
the two countries would have no heartier supporters
than members on his own side gave additional interest
to that declaration, and although the Leader of the
Opposition pointed out that it could hardly affect the
future of the Navy, as we are not building against
America, the new hope has undoubtedly coloured the
views of the Radicals. It has also elevated the
Foreign Secretary in their estimation, with the result
that, instead of being viewed by them with suspicion,
he now enjoys their special admiration. Discussion on
the Army Estimates has been, on the whole, of a prac-
tical character, many of the Unionists who have taken
part in it being officers; and Mr. Haldane, whose
expected translation to the House of Lords has been
alluded to once or twice in debate, has followed the
criticisms with close and amiable attention. Mr.
Churchill was seen and heard in his conciliatory mood
when he moved the Second Reading of an important Bill
dealing with the causes of accidents in coal-mines. His
own speech being persuasive, and his personal friend,
Mr. F. E. Smith, having promptly intervened in his
favour, he got his measure advanced a stage after a
two-hours' debate. The return of the Prime Minister
on Monday, after his anxious visit to Switzerland, was
welcomed by the whole House; and when he happened to
say that he was not present at the all-night sitting, Mr.
William Peel expressed the Unionist feeling by remark-
ing, "I wish you had been, Sir." That noisy, angry
sitting left a strain on the relations of the two sides, but
a more amicable temper on the part of the Government
at the beginning of this week enabled them to get, for
instance, seven Navy votes in nine hours. At the same
time, the determination of the Government to make early
progress with the Parliament Bill was indicated by Mr.
Asquith's intimation that the Easter recess would extend
only from the close of the sitting on Wednesday the
12th till Tuesday the 18th of April. As this meant only
three Parliamentary days (including Good Friday and
Easter Monday), the announcement was received with a
murmur of disappointment. It was hoped that if the
pace were accelerated the holiday would be lengthened.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"A FOOL THERE WAS," AT THE QUEEN'S.

AT any rate, we get a fair number of thrills from
the new play which Mr. Herbert Sleath offers us
now at the Queen's, and that is something to be
thankful for in the theatre. Crude at times, ludicrous
not infrequently when it aims at being impressive, yet
this American dramatisation of Mr. Kipling's poem,
"The Vampire," does carry through its parable consis-
tently and poignantly, and at the same time we are
afforded acting which every now and then attains
picturesque strength and intensity. The plot is sim-
plicity itself, and does not lose anything by the posses-
sion of that virtue. The story Mr. Porter Emerson
Browne has to tell is how a man of decent feelings
and splendid chances can, under the influence of sex-
infatuation, sacrifice the wife and child he loves—nay,
can throw over also honour, fame, prospects, and self-
respect for the sake of a woman whom, in his saner
hours, he knows and loathes for a wanton and a bird
of prey. The playwright's trouble, of course, has
been to render unbridled and savage passion dramatic-
ally; this sort of thing does not express in word, and
the more the vampire-woman and her victim talk the
less real seems their passion. Moreover, Mr. Browne's
siren is rather mannered in her methods of provoca-
tion; she is fond of talking of the red road her lover
must take if he is to keep her company; and fond, too
fond, of pelting him with red rose-leaves plucked from
the bouquet she wears at her bosom. She appeals to
the imagination more when she merely murmurs in-
vitingly "Kiss me," or woos him to her side as she
leans back with pouting mouth and outstretched throat.
Still, the author develops his theme adroitly, picturing
for us the charm and atmosphere of affection which
surrounds the husband in his home, showing us the
clinging affection of the wife and the pretty coquetry
of the baby-girl; and then indicating, as the hero makes
his solitary journey on a liner, how a single glance from
a woman can overturn a man's whole life. We see the
beginnings of this self-contemned lover's degradation
when he strikes his temptress and is suddenly conscious
of the depths to which he has sunk. We watch his
further progress as he staggers about on the verge of
drunken dementia, almost too far gone to appreciate
the appeals of his faithful friend and his wife and child;
we perceive the end when, dragged back from the chance
of salvation, he half-strangles the partner of his shame
and dies in a paroxysm of brutality. Moral—the play
thrusts its moral at you in every scene, and the actors
do not spare themselves to drive it home. It is not
Miss Katharine Kaelred's fault that the siren seems to
have none of the pleasant attributes of womanhood,
and to be merely a fiend with the outward attractions of
feminine beauty. The author has painted the type so.
The actress, however, makes the woman very alluring
as well as melodramatically heartless, and her flam-
boyant sinner has just the foil needed in the appealing
and sweetly womanly wife suggested by Miss Margaret
Halstan. Very happy is Mr. Frank Cooper's contrast
between the favourite of fortune of the first act and the
debosched and doom-ridden drunkard of the final tableau;
and Mr. Charles Bryant as the husband's loyal ally
has one splendid burst of emotion. Oh, certainly;
even for its acting alone, the play at the Queen's is
well worth seeing.

(Other Playhouse Notes on "Art and Drama" Page.)

NEW BOOKS ON OLD SUBJECTS.

Egypt, Ancient and Modern. A translation recently issued to
English readers in a much more
sumptuous and expensive form
than the original is Miss Lee's rendering of Professor
G. Maspero's "Ruines et Paysages d'Egypte," now
offered as "Egypt: Ancient Sites and Modern Scenes"
(Fisher Unwin). A coloured frontispiece representing
Philæ at high water, some sixteen excellent collotype
views, and an index, have been added, and the price
has been more than doubled. Well, the English buyer
certainly gets value for his money, but one sighs
that, if it is necessary to translate so brilliantly
lucid a French writer into our tongue, it should also
be held expedient to issue the translation with adven-
titious attractions. The French public, whether reading
Le Temps or buying books, needs no such bait
when Maspero's name is at the foot of an article
or on the cover of a volume. He is that rare bird,
a great man of science who has broad human sympathy,
and uses a pen to describe what he has seen with
the power of a man of letters. Creeping up and down
the Nile on the ancient craft which is allotted to the
Mudir of Antiquities, he has seen Egypt under every
possible aspect, and loved it always. Needless to
say, he knows every one of her monuments "like his
garter," and he has visited most excavations of the last
twenty years or so. To some of these he conducts us
in the pages of this book, especially to those Theban
diggings which have long been in progress on either side
the Nile, at Karnak, and at the Tombs of the Kings,
and to the English exploration of Komel-Ahmar, near
Edfu. But, in the main, this is not a book of the
spade, but rather one designed to paint the large air
and spaces of Egypt, to set her modern and her
ancient life in a contrast which is often hardly contrast
at all, and to illustrate the land as it is. Hundreds of
writers have tried so to deal with the Egyptian scenery,
light, and life, but you may count on the fingers of
one hand those who have succeeded as Maspero suc-
ceeds. If you doubt, read the opening of his second
chapter, "A Fog on the Nile," or his description of the
tilled land and hamlets and desert fringe passed on the
ride towards the Crocodile Grotto at Maabdeh. Long
familiarity with the Egypt of to-day, and profound
knowledge of the Egypt of yesterday, make ground-
colour for all Maspero's pictures, rather felt than
seen on the finished canvases. But the reader must
not suppose all the book is of this impressionist
kind. There are relations of actual events, the dis-
covery of royal coffins, their conveyance to the Nile,
the finding of statues at Karnak, and so forth; and
these relations offer as admirable examples of the
author's selective skill as any other chapters in the
book—admirable as much for what they omit as for
what they describe. Very few archæologists keep in
mind as consistently as Maspero the warning, *l'art
d'ennuyer c'est tout dire!*

Amazons, Ancient and Modern. Mr. Guy Cadogan Rothery shirks
no aspect of his subject in "The
Amazons in Antiquity and Modern
Times" (Francis Griffiths). From Myrina the Bounding,
whose resilience has reference to her prowess on horse-
back, down to the Black Virgin of the Crimea, he follows
all manifestations of the warlike spirit among banded
women. Joan of Arc, as a leader of men, seems not to
come within his scope, but we had half expected to
find among the D's in a very copious index the name
of one living leader of women. Occupying the first, and
least-engrossing, section of the book is the Grecian
legend of an Amazonian community, with Penthesilea,
who, dying from the wound inflicted by Achilles, smote
that hero with her beauty, as the central figure. Need-
less to say, the legend had suffered many modifications
before the poets could reconcile it with an anecdote
proving woman to be stronger in her weakness and
defeat than in her armed ambition. The Amazon of
remoter antiquity was a creature of hard ways, who
mutilated herself that she might the more easily wield
the sword that mutilated her fallen enemy; and her
beauty, against the evidence of the sculptors, who did not
model from the life, and of the poets, may be doubted.
Less familiar ground is covered in the story of the
Rhackshasis, which, in one of its most interesting
phases, is culled from a Chinese writer of the seventh
century. With Arddhanarishwara Mr. Rothery properly
deals only to point out that, as a type of the unity of the
sexes, it is the antithesis of the Amazonian notion of
their independence. From the occultism of Asia we
turn, as an indication of the volume's range, to the
red shawls of the women of Fishguard, worn at the
word of a Napoleonic invasion to make a seeming of
much soldiery: "Local tradition has it that Jimima
Nicholas, whose modest tombstone is still to be seen in
the churchyard, actually managed to corner and deliver
to the authorities seven French soldiers." Mr. Rothery
is least illuminating in his descriptions of Greek sculp-
ture: in some of the war scenes he finds that "in the
violence of the action the figures are rather apt to be
startlingly undraped." Mr. Allan Barr's illustrations
express much the same ineptitude.

AT THE BOOKSELLERS.

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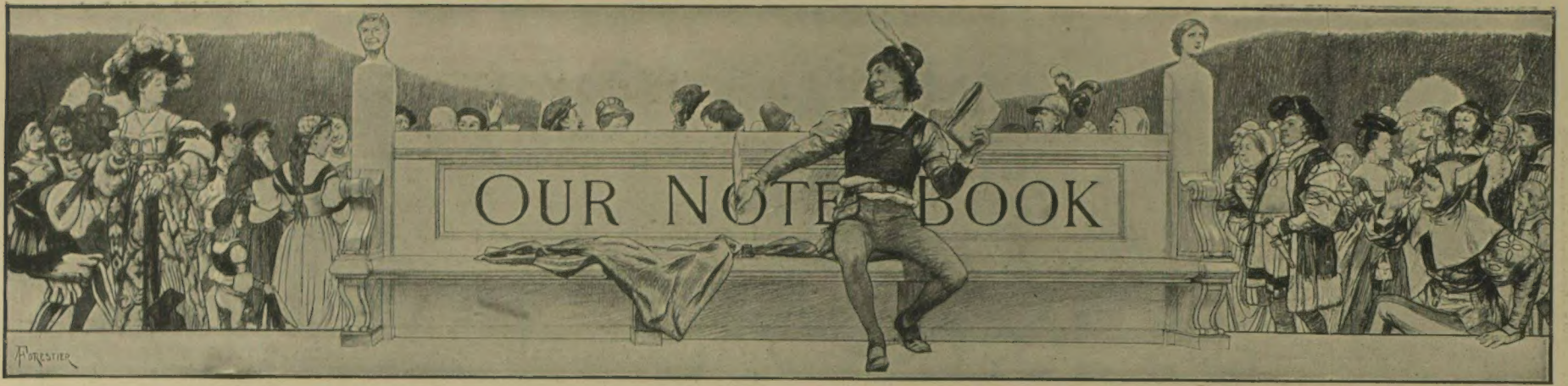
“RIGHT BE'IND FOR ‘THE MILL’”: LOOKING AT THE £100,000 PICTURE.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FREDERIC DE HAENEN.



THE NATION AND THE REMBRANDT OFFERED TO THE NATION FOR A RECORD PRICE: A CROWD GATHERED BEFORE
“THE MILL,” AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY

By this time, it seems superfluous to note the fact that Rembrandt's "The Mill" is to be sold by Lord Lansdowne, to the nation for £95,000 or to a private collector for £100,000. For some days the picture was exhibited at the National Gallery, where it attracted much attention, from that of the King and Queen to that of some of his Majesty's humblest subjects. So great was the crowd of visitors on, at all events, one morning of this week, that the police inside the Gallery had to form those desirous of seeing the canvas into queues: then was heard the curious command, "Right be'ind for 'The Mill,'" directed towards those who, in their eagerness, did not show particular desire to fall into line.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

I LOVE Americans, but I shall never understand them: sometimes I think they are too old-fashioned to be understood. But I know at least enough about their wild virtues, vices, and ignorances to know that it is not quite safe to believe everything that is written in an American interview, even when it is an interview with an American. A great many years ago, I remember being interviewed by a very attractive American. With the loyal simplicity of his people, he sent me the exact text of my remarks before he published them, and asked me to correct them. It was like asking me to correct a translation of my complete works into Chinese. He had apparently reported my opinions quite fairly, but he had made me talk in a particular manner, for which my family would have locked me up. Suppose I said, for instance, "The greatest artist, in the strict sense of art, that America ever produced was Nathaniel Hawthorne," it came out in the American interview something like this: "For sweet, clean, bright-eyed, man-elevating Art, Hawthorne is your smartest man." Suppose I said, "The most sincere and original force in American literature was Walt Whitman," it came out in the American paper in this sort of way: "See here, Walt Whitman was your one real red-blooded man, and don't you forget it." It did not very much matter. No one who knows me, no one who knows England, can suppose for a moment that I talk like that. He might as well suppose that I talk Yiddish or Pigeon English. But that is just the amusing thing. If a Chinaman translated me into Pigeon English he would know it was a translation. If a Jew translated me into Yiddish he would know it was Yiddish. But this American seemed honestly unaware that he was changing what I said at all. He actually knew so little of the English language that he thought it was the same as the American language.

At the outset, I allow for this in criticising any interview by, with, or from an American. I allow for the fact that the subject of the interview may be talking this mysterious tongue; I also allow for the fact that the interviewer may be turning it into a confusion of tongues. But when all these allowances have been made, I do really think that the interview with the celebrated Mr. Edison in *Nash's Magazine* is a perfect prodigy of the preposterous. As the thing is stated in this interview, the scientist reveals the total collapse of his own science. The essence of science is precision. It may or may not be true that three feet make a yard. It is a point that I have never found it necessary to examine. But I have no doubt that if they do not, the surveying of land will become a very false and fantastic experiment. Now Mr. Edison (in this interview) obviously has not even the faintest notion of what exactitude means. Suppose I say I have measured a tree from the root to the topmost twig just outside my door, and it comes to just 30 feet. Then you might (possibly) believe me. Suppose I then said, "A tree which will shortly grow about two miles from St. Petersburg will also grow to the exact height of 30 feet," you would conclude that I was either an inspired prophet, in the second case, or an extraordinarily reckless witness, in the first. Yet this is exactly what Mr. Edison does. He will use such a number as "30" about things that he does understand and which I do not in the least understand; and if he says that he can provide a sheet of nickel 30 feet long or 30,000 feet long, I am quite willing to believe him, for he speaks with authority. But a little further on I find him saying, "All furniture will soon be made of steel. The steel required for a given piece of furniture costs only one-fifth as much as the wood would cost for the same piece of furniture. . . . The babies of the next generation will sit in steel high

chairs and eat from steel tables. They will not know what wooden furniture is."

All this fanaticism is so remote from real life that, when I first read it, I was not even quite sure what "eat from steel tables" meant. For a moment I fancied that the exact mind of Mr. Edison had really discovered that one could eat a steel table. This is improbable; but it is not really more improbable that one should admire a steel table. Mr. Edison, as I understand him, went on to argue that one should pass from brick to steel in building because it was cheaper, and to pass from steel to concrete because it is cheaper still. It did not seem to occur to him, as it has occurred to the philosophers from the beginning of the world, that it is cheaper still not to build at all. If you can do without the house you want, do without it. Live in a tent, or workhouse, or a social settlement. But if you want a wooden house, there is no conceivable

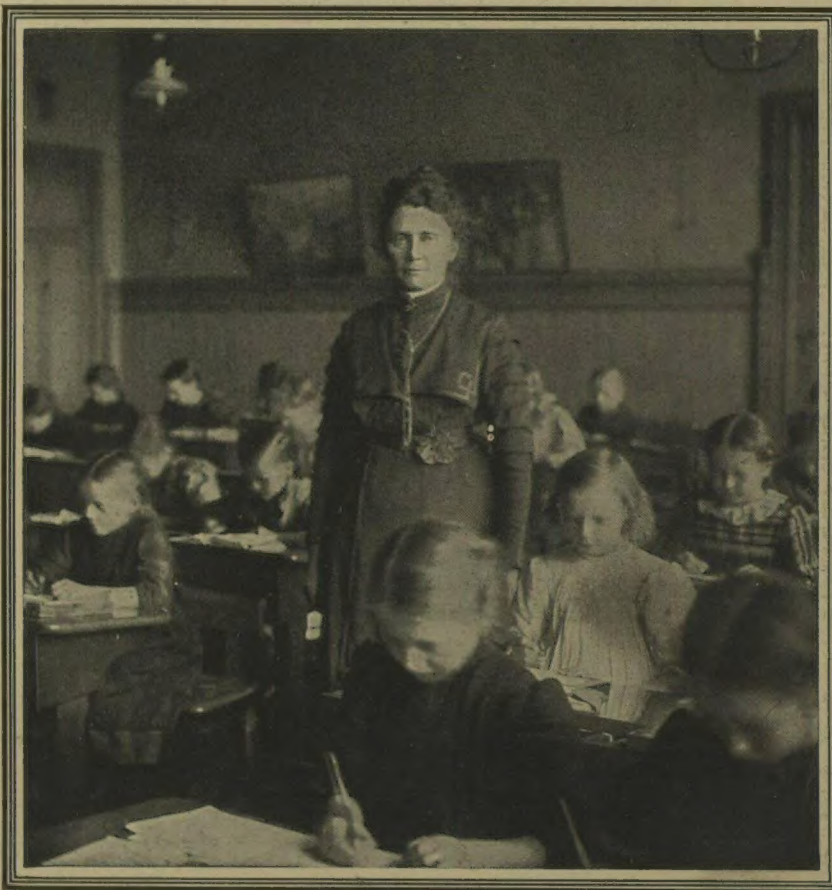


Photo. Record Press.

THE FIRST WOMAN TO SIT IN THE NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENT: MISS ANNA ROGSTAD, WHO RECENTLY TOOK HER SEAT IN THE STORTHING, TEACHING IN THE LAKKEGADENS SCHOOL.

Miss Anna Rogstad, who is a teacher by profession, was elected as a "deputy M.P." in 1909, it being the custom in Norway, in electing a member, to elect also a deputy, or substitute, to take his place in case of absence. As the first representative of her constituency, General Bratlie, was absent on leave, Miss Rogstad took his place in the Storthing on Friday of last week. She is the first woman who has ever done so, and the importance of the occasion was duly marked. The galleries were crowded, and all the members stood while the President, M. Halvorsen, made a speech, declaring it to be a memorable day in Norwegian history, and the Premier and many others paid tribute to the first lady M.P. Miss Rogstad is a Conservative. She lives in her own cottage on a hill near Christiania, and, it is said, does all her own domestic work and gardening.

argument in the whole range of human thought to induce you to accept a steel one. If Mr. Edison merely says, "Why have wooden chairs when steel ones are cheaper?" the very simple answer is, that clear-headed people look at what they are buying, as well as what they are paying for it. You might just as well say, "Why have wooden violins when you can have tin whistles so much cheaper?" I know no reply calculated to penetrate an exact mind like Mr. Edison's, except the reply that some people want violins

All that, however, is not what I originally wished to point out about this Edisonian philosophy. I wish to point out that this scientific precision, even when it is right, is utterly invalidated by the fact that it is also used when it is clearly wrong. Men like Mr. Edison are not exact. They have no sense of accuracy.

He will, as I have said, claim to make a sheet of nickel thirty feet long. I have no doubt he is right. But a few paragraphs further on I find him saying, with exactly the same arithmetical certainty: "Within thirty years all construction will be of reinforced concrete, from the finest mansions to the tallest office buildings." Within thirty years! Might not our inexact minds even ask for thirty-one years, or for thirty-one and a half years? All construction! The next temple in China will be built of reinforced concrete. The next mud cabin in Ireland will be built of reinforced concrete. No cathedral will remain, no country house will continue, that is not made of concrete instead of stone, and lined (I suppose) with steel instead of oak. Now, when a man uses the simple arithmetical term "30" with this profligate degree of nonsense, I merely begin to doubt his original statement about the 30 or 300 feet of nickel. That is the only effect he has had on my mind; I perceive

him to be vitally incapable of exact thought. For let it be remembered that it is only in scientific truth that Mr. Edison fails. In a sort of hazy romantic instinct he may be more or less right. If he had simply said that steel being cheaper than wood would make a good many people buy more steel, he would be sensible enough. It is when he suggests that the oak panels in an English college or country house must become steel, that he obviously has no notion of the meaning of words. If he had said that within the next century or so we shall probably see a great use of concrete, he would have been talking like a sensible man. When he prefers to say that within thirty years everyone will build with concrete, he talks like a maniac out of Hanwell; and his exactitude is strictly the exactitude of the maniac. Mr. Edison is an eminent electrician: I know no more about electricity than he knows about history and literature. The only difference is that I know what I don't know. But when he tries to be exact about anything else except electricity, he talks such raving nonsense that I am almost inclined to think that a training in history and literature may be the broader of the two. Mr. Edison further prophesies that poverty will also disappear within a quite specified number of years. I doubt this love of arithmetic which is so obviously a love of false arithmetic. When people speak so wildly of the things I do know, I have some doubt of their precision about the things that I don't know. But, then, again, I have some doubt about the interview and the interviewer.

It is by no means impossible, if men of science go on talking like this, that a popular reaction may set in some day against the sober and solid things that they have really established. I do not doubt that the ears of the African elephant are larger than those of the Indian elephant, as the naturalist has always told me. But if the naturalist begins to tell me that his own great-grandchild will have ears a yard long, or that his great-grandnephew will certainly have no ears at all—then I begin to think that he is a very poor aurist, as the doctors say. It is he that has, on this occasion, the long ears; it is I that have no ears at all. I had ears and heard when he was precise about something I could not know: but I begin to doubt it when he is equally precise about something that nobody can know. Scientists must not risk their past victories with these vain and visionary raids into the future. I believe that the earth goes round the sun; but I shall not believe it if Mr. Edison positively affirms that steel and concrete will very soon go round the earth. If you deny what men do know in the light of what they don't, they will simply resist science altogether; and the really great work of the nineteenth century will be lost for centuries.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP - BOOK.

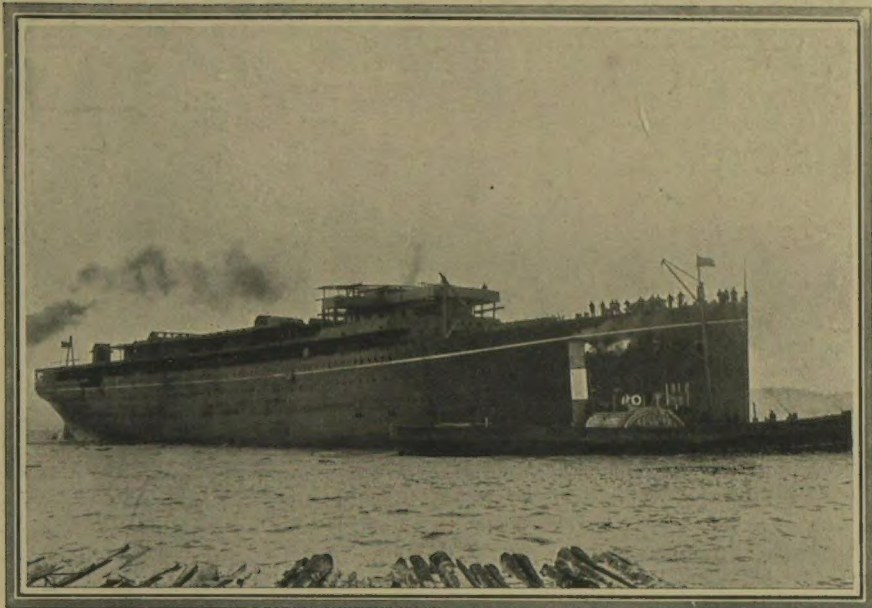
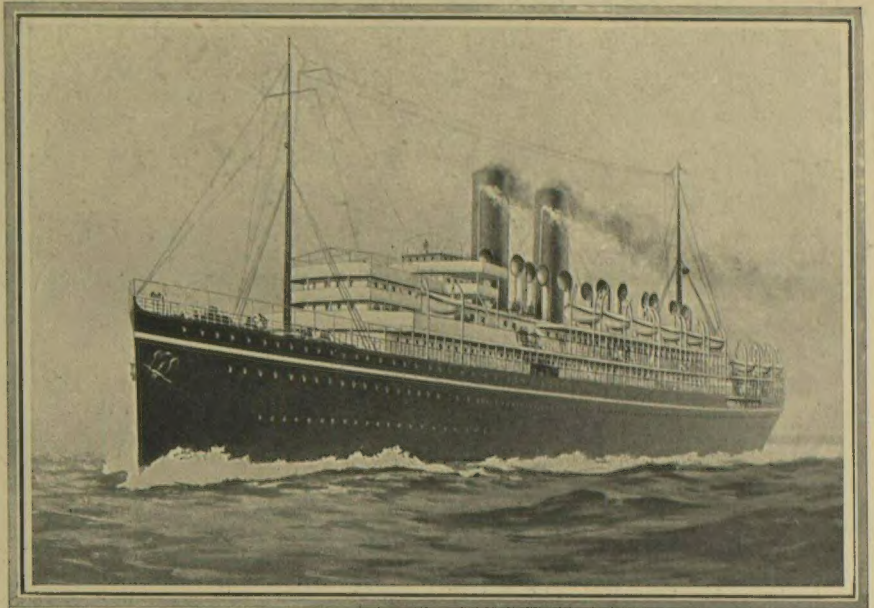


Photo. Illus. Bureau.

RUMOURED TO BE THE VESSEL ON WHICH THE KING AND QUEEN WILL VOYAGE TO INDIA FOR THE CORONATION DURBAR: THE LAUNCH OF THE "MEDINA."

The "Medina" is 560 feet long, has a displacement of 18,700 tons, and a gross tonnage of 12,500. Her engines are expected to develop 15,000 h.p. and a speed of nineteen knots on trial. Her sister-ship, the "Maloja," and herself will be the largest of their class in the Eastern trade, where, owing to the limitations of the Suez Canal and other causes, tonnages rule much below the Atlantic standard. Both vessels will be fitted with wireless and all up-to-date devices. There is a rumour, at present unconfirmed, that the "Medina" has been chartered to convey the King and Queen to India for the Coronat on Durbar.



AS SHE WILL APPEAR WHEN READY FOR SEA: THE P. & O. COMPANY'S NEW STEAMSHIP "MEDINA," WHICH IS 560 FEET LONG, AND HAS A DISPLACEMENT OF 18,700 TONS.



Photo. Sport and General.

A KEY AS A WEATHER-COCK: THE EXTRAORDINARY VANE OF ST. PETER'S CHURCH, CORNHILL.

The weather-vane of St. Peter's Church, Cornhill, one of the most curious of its kind, as may be seen by the photograph, takes the form of a key, an obvious allusion to St. Peter's position as Keeper of the Gate of Heaven. The vane is nine feet in height, and is so heavy that two men are necessary to lift it.



Photo. Sport and General.

THE KING'S IDEAL SMALL HOMES: DWELLINGS ON THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL ESTATE IN SOUTH LONDON.

The King is having many improvements made for the benefit of the tenants of the Duchy of Cornwall estate. He favours the small compact house, rather than the larger dwelling-places in certain of the streets. Such homes contain a sitting-room, a kitchen, three bed-rooms, a bath-room, and a wash-house. Already some £200,000 has been spent within the last few years on the Duchy estate, which covers about a third of a square mile, between Kennington and Blackfriars Road. Our photograph shows typical new houses that have been built in Aquinas Street, a turning off Stamford Street. No block dwellings are to be built, except a few three-storeyed dwellings, with tenements of two rooms and a bath-room, for old tenants, and some superior flats facing the Oval cricket-ground.

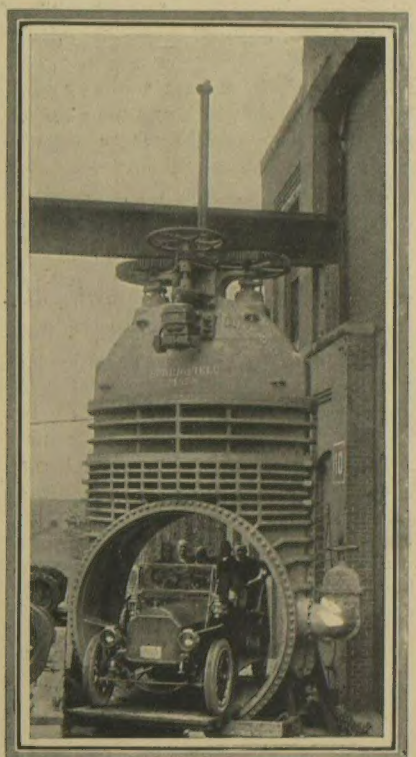


Photo. Edwards.

ONE OF THE LARGEST VALVES IN THE WORLD: A MOTOR-CAR IN THE NINE-FOOT OPENING.

The valves, one of which we illustrate, weigh nine tons each. They were made for controlling three 12,000-h.p. turbines on the Canadian side of the Niagara Falls. Each valve is over thirty feet high, and has a nine-foot opening. It will withstand a pressure of over 550,000 lb. The valve-gate will be moved by a low-gear 15-h p. motor.



Photo. Branger.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S DESIRE TO REMOVE THE DEPARTMENT OF THE AUBE FROM THE CHAMPAGNE COUNTRY: DEMONSTRATORS BURNING M. MONIS, THE FRENCH PREMIER, IN EFFIGY.

The so-called "champagne riots" have been brought about by the French Government's determination to remove the Department of the Aube from the champagne country—that is to say, to mark new boundaries for the champagne area. In support of this, it is said that good champagne can be produced only in certain departments.



Photo. Illus. Bureau.

THE "CHAMPAGNE RIOTS" IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE AUBE: A DEMONSTRATION BEFORE THE TOWN HALL OF BAR-SUR-AUBE.—NOTE THE "PAUVRE" PLACED BEFORE "RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE."

PORTRAITS & WORLD'S NEWS

Personal Notes.

To lose his life at the outset of a promising career, and in time of peace, is an unfortunate fate for a soldier, and the deepest sympathy has been aroused by the death of Lieutenant C. L. J. Scott, of the 12th Brigade of the Royal Field Artillery, who has died at Aldershot from the effects of a riding accident. It took place on Friday of last week at Deepcut, Farnborough, where his battery (the 43rd Howitzer) was quartered. He was thrown from his horse during jumping practice and dragged along the ground, with one foot entangled in the stirrup, for several hundred yards. He was removed to the Cambridge Military Hospital, at Aldershot, where he died the same night.

Photo, Chew.
THE LATE LIEUT. C. L. J. SCOTT,
Who Died at Aldershot from the Effects of a Riding Accident.

by the appointment of Dr. Nickson to the Bishopric of Southwark, has met with approval on all sides. Bishop Tucker is an old friend of the Bishop of Durham, Dr. Moule, and it was from Durham that, more than twenty years ago, being then curate of St. Nicholas', he wrote to the Church Missionary Society applying for work in East Africa. He went, and it was not long before he

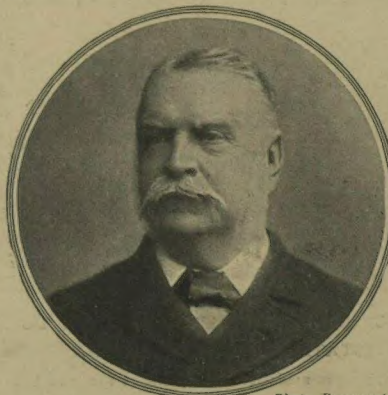
Photo, Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE HON. ALEXANDER YORKE,
Formerly Extra Groom-in-Waiting to King Edward.

tragedies of such a visitation. Dr. Michel was one of the assistants on the staff of the hospital. He became infected with plague through inhaling over some sputum while engaged in bacteriological work, and he died two days later—a fact which illustrates the terribly sudden nature of the disease. The photograph was taken the day before his death. His wife is seated by his bedside, and standing at the back, unmasked, is his nephew, Dr. Haffkine, the discoverer of plague-vaccine. A nurse is standing in the middle, behind Mme. Michel. A number of attendants at the hospital were stricken with plague about the same time.



Photograph by Frederick Moore.
A DOCTOR STRICKEN IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE PLAGUE: THE LATE DR. MICHEL, OF THE RUSSIAN HOSPITAL AT HARBIN, ON HIS DEATH-BED.

was nominated by Archbishop Benson as Bishop of Eastern Equatorial Africa. In Uganda, of which he

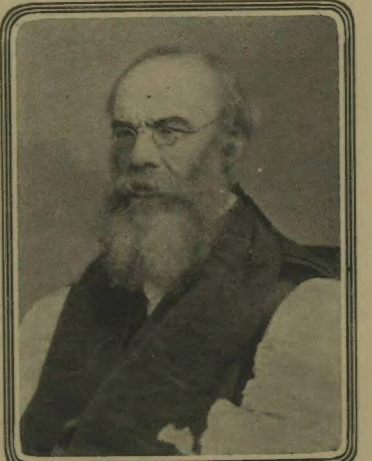


Photo, Rosemont.
THE LATE LORD AIREDALE,
Formerly Sir James Kitson, Head of a Great Engineering Firm at Leeds.

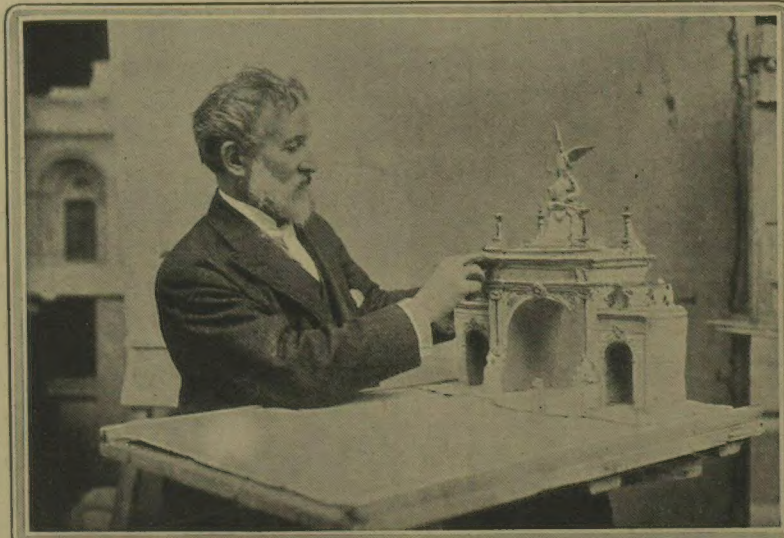
became Bishop in 1899, he achieved important results both in Church work and in education, and showed great energy and pluck in the crisis

week, was a great captain of industry at Leeds. His father, Mr. James Kitson, a friend of George Stephenson, was a self-made man, and founder of the works which the late Peer developed into a great engineering firm whose engines are known all over the world. It was his father who built the first locomotive ever seen in the West Riding. Lord Airedale (formerly Mr. James Kitson junior) specialised in engines suited to particular local conditions, and many of them are now crossing Indian deserts and South American swamps, or climbing mountain tracks in the Andes. He was a strong Liberal, and was for six years President of the National Liberal Federation. In 1886 he was just beaten in Central Leeds by Mr. Gerald Balfour, and was shortly afterwards made a Baronet. In 1892 he was elected for Colne Valley, which he represented for fifteen years, until he was raised to the Peerage. He entertained many famous politicians at Gledhow Hall, and one of his cherished possessions was a little bound book of manuscript letters of Mr. Gladstone on the Leeds Election of 1880, when he helped largely to secure Mr. Gladstone's return. Lord Airedale, who was a Unitarian, gave liberally to local charities, and was very popular as an employer.

Schemes for the artistic decoration of London on the occasion of the Coronation processions have for some time been on foot, and suggestions have been made that "the pocket-handkerchief method," as it has been called, consisting of the haphazard display of miscellaneous bunting, should be superseded by something at once more uniform, dignified, and aesthetic. The Westminster City Council has invited proposals from artists



Photo, Russell.
THE LATE BISHOP E. C. STUART,
Well Known as a Missionary in Persia, New Zealand, and India.



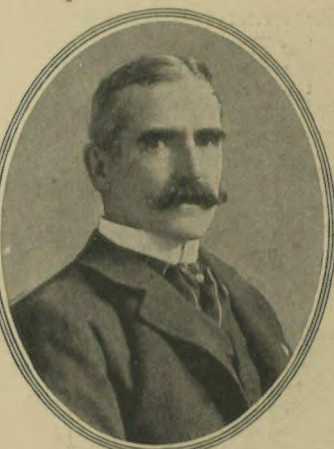
Photo, Barratt.
AT WORK ON A MODEL OF A CORONATION ARCH: PROFESSOR LANTERI, THE EMINENT SCULPTOR.

Mr. Asquith's nomination of Bishop Tucker, of Uganda fame, to the Canonry of Durham, vacant

of 1891. The story of his work there is told in his book, "Eighteen Years in Uganda."

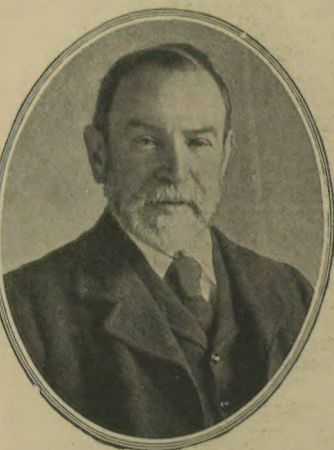
Our photograph of the Russian doctor, Michel, on his deathbed in the Russian Plague Hospital at Harbin,

(Continued overleaf.)



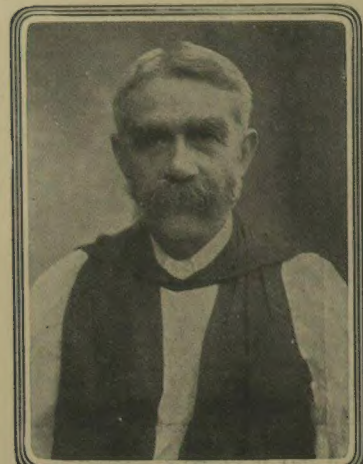
Photo, Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE MR. ERNEST CROFTS, R.A.,
Keeper of the Royal Academy.

Ernest Crofts will be best remembered. His official duties were those of chief director of the Art Schools and custodian of the Diploma Gallery and other property of the Royal Academy, and his combination of tact, firmness, and amiability made Mr. Crofts, as all agreed, an ideal Keeper. He succeeded the late Mr. Philip Calderon in the office about ten years ago. His taste for battle-pictures was probably acquired from studying in Düsseldorf under Professor Hüntten, a former pupil of Horace Vernet. From 1874 onwards Mr. Crofts contributed many battle-pictures to the Academy exhibitions, but of late years his work, which was somewhat conventional, had become less popular than it was a generation ago.



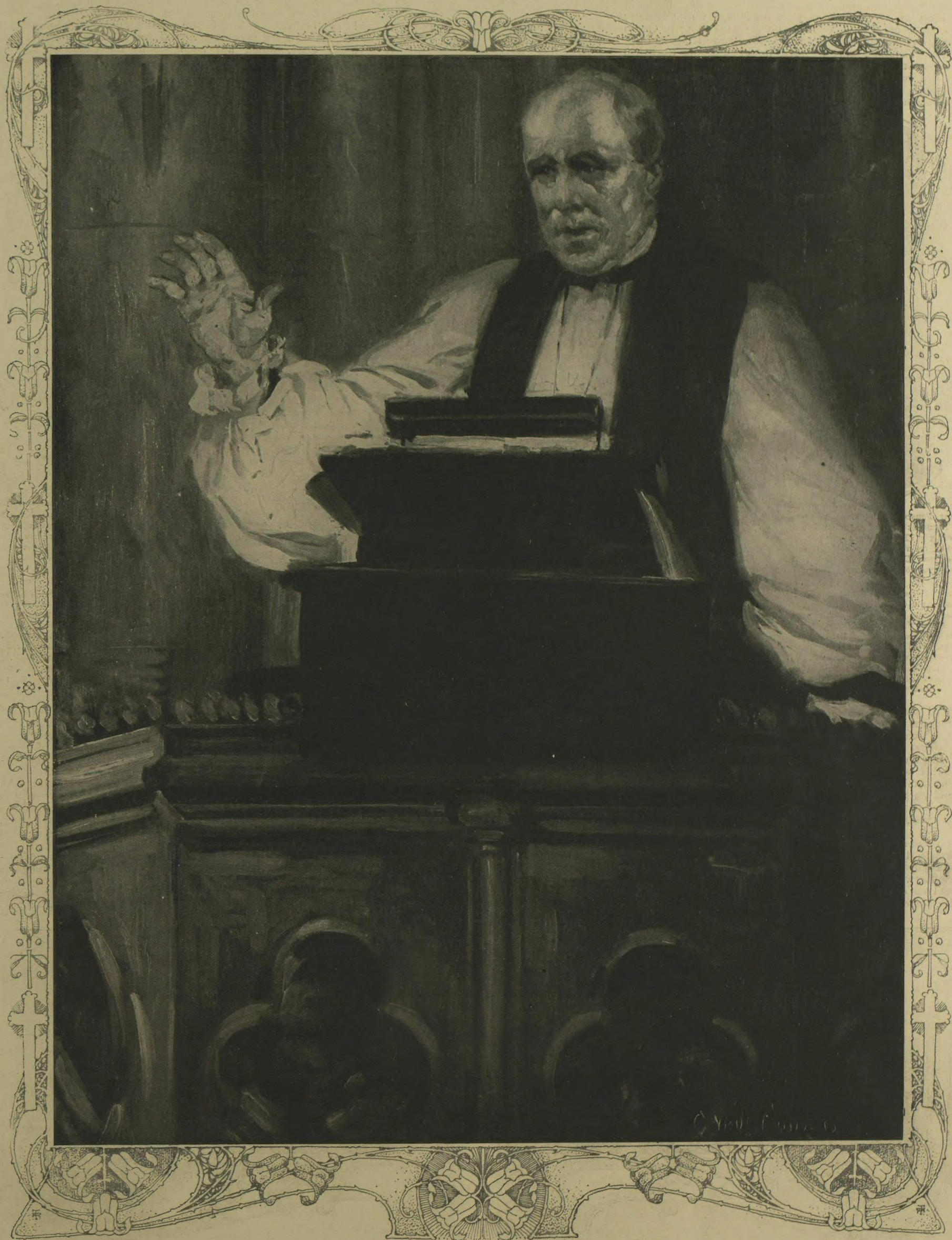
Photo, Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE PROFESSOR JOHN ATTFIELD, F.R.S.,
Formerly Professor of Practical Chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society.

of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, and for many years took part in editing the British Pharmacopœia, the scope of which he extended from a national to an imperial basis. He also wrote a number of books and treatises on chemical subjects, and was an honorary member of numerous foreign societies.



Photo, Meyse.
BISHOP A. R. TUCKER,
Bishop of Uganda, who has been Appointed Canon of Durham.

THE TERCENTENARY OF THE AUTHORISED VERSION OF THE BIBLE:
THE PREACHER IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

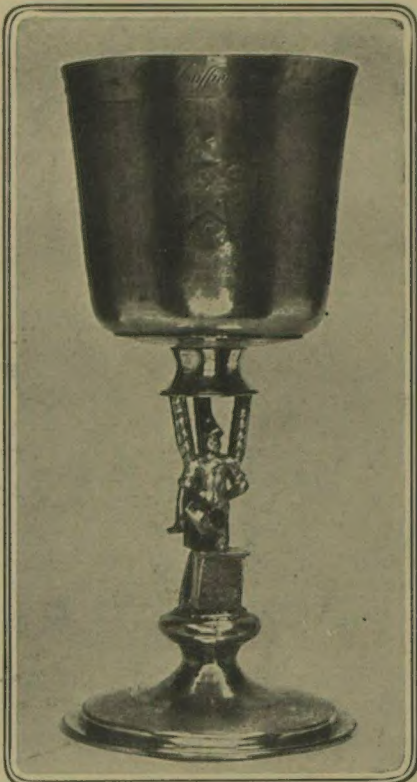


AN UNCONVENTIONAL PORTRAIT.—No. XVIII.: HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The proceedings in celebration of the tercentenary of the Authorised Version of the Bible began on Tuesday last, when the King was presented with an address and a Bible. The deputation was headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who presented the address. His Grace has arranged to preach in St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday, the day on which special anniversary sermons will be given in almost every Protestant place of worship in the Kingdom.—[DRAWN BY CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I.]

and sculptors for Coronation arches, and, among others, Professor Edward Lanteri, who is Professor of Sculpture at the Royal College of Art, South Kensington, has devised a model of an arch which will be submitted to the Council. Our photograph shows him at work upon it.

Court life, charitable work, and amateur theatricals formed the chief activities and interests of the late Mr. Alexander Yorke, who was well known and popular in London Society. He spent thirty-six years in the royal service, becoming in 1874 Equerry to the Duke of Albany, in 1884 Groom-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria, and in 1901 Extra Groom-in-Waiting to King Edward. In Queen Victoria's time he used to organise the theatrical entertainments at Osborne given by members of the Royal Household, and was himself a clever mimic. He was deeply interested in the condition of friendless men in the East End, and, in conjunction with Mr. Harold Boulton, bought and endowed a house of shelter for men in Stepney. Mr. Yorke was a Knight of Grace of St. John of Jerusalem, and a Captain in the 4th Battalion Suffolk Regiment.



SOLD FOR £4100: THE "BLACKSMITH'S CUP" (1655).

This cup was disposed of at Christie's recently, on the opening day of the sale of the Joseph Dixon collection of old silver, and fetched the remarkable price of £4100. It is 11½ inches high, and has the London hall-mark of 1655. It is engraved with the arms of the Blacksmiths' Company. Round the lip is the inscription, "The gift of Christopher Pym upon his admission to the plate of Clarke of this Company." At the Bernal sale of 1855 the cup realised £37 10s.; at the Dexter sale of 1872, 350 guineas; when, in 1890, it passed out of Sir F. A. Milbank's collection, £535.

Reproduced by Courtesy of Messrs. Christie.

and South America, he became in 1881 Consul-General for Hungary, and four years later Secretary of the Embassy at Vienna. In 1892 he was moved to Paris, and later served on the Anglo-French Commission for defining spheres of influence on the Niger. In 1894 he was appointed to Rio de Janeiro, and was transferred to Brussels in 1900. He retired on a pension in 1906.

Mr. Charles A. Jones, who is acting as Deputy Constable of Carnarvon Castle on behalf of Mr. Lloyd George, is busily engaged in making preparations for the Investiture of the Prince of Wales. The Castle was closed at the beginning of last week for the necessary alterations. The cost of the work being done, which will be borne by the Office of Works, will be from £8000 to £9000. The celebrations are to include military tournaments, historic tableaux, a Welsh drama, choral music, and an entertainment for twenty thousand children. Bonfires will blaze from fifty peaks in various parts of Wales.

Coronation Bonfires.

At a meeting held at the House of Commons on Tuesday, a committee was formed, with Lord Morpeth as President, to promote a great scheme of bonfires to be kindled on hill-tops throughout the country on the night of the Coronation. Five minutes before the lighting of the bonfires, detonating rockets are to be sent up as a signal, followed by magnesium star-rockets and other rockets. When the bonfires are lit, the National Anthem is to be sung and the hills illuminated with red, white, and blue coloured fires. Altogether, the results which may be anticipated bid fair to eclipse the scene described in Macaulay's lines on the coming of the Armada.

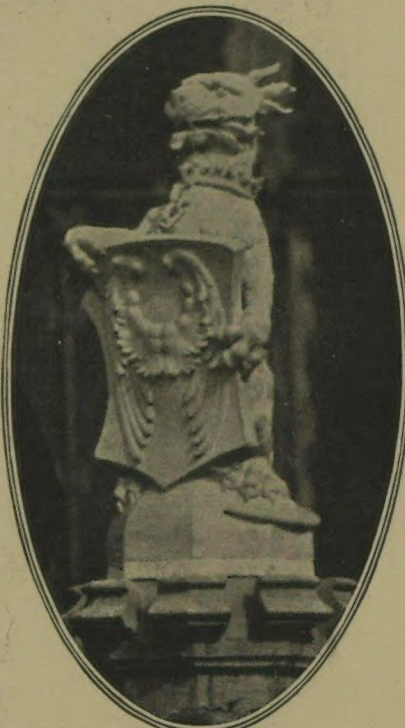


Photo. Record Press.

The Investiture of the Prince of Wales at Carnarvon.

Preparations are in active progress for the Investiture of the Prince of Wales by the King at Carnarvon Castle on July 13. Their Majesties will stay on board the royal yacht at Holyhead, and come over to the Castle for the occasion. The ceremony of investiture will follow as closely as possible the precedent set by Henry IV. in the investiture of the Prince of Wales who was afterwards Henry V. The insignia themselves are to be a present to the Prince of Wales from the Welsh people; and the work of designing the mantle, ring, staff, and chaplet have been entrusted to that well-known artist Mr. Goscombe John. The Bishop of Bangor and a representative Non-conformist minister will conduct the religious service, which will include singing by a choir of four hundred voices. It is estimated that about twelve thousand spectators will be accommodated on the stands.

ONE OF THE "BESTES OF THE KYNGES AND THE QUEYNYS": THE PANTHER WITH THE SEYMOUR WINGS, ONE OF THE TEN HERALDIC BEASTS SET ON THE RESTORED HENRY VIII. STONE BRIDGE AT HAMPTON COURT.

When Henry VIII. had built, at Hampton Court, the bridge that has now been restored to its original appearance, he had set on the pinnacles rising from the parapets twelve "bestes of the Kynges and Quenys." These included "A boull, a greyhound, a dragon, an luncorne, a liyan and a panther baryng the Kynges armes and the Quenys; and an jall, an luncorne, a dragon, a liyan, a greyhound, and a panth, baryng the Kingys armes and the Quenys."



Photo. Abeniacar.

A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY IN THE VIA FLAMINIA, IN ROME: THE TOMB OF PUBLIUS AELIUS GUTTA CALPURNIANUS, THE FAMOUS DRIVER OF QUADRIGAS IN THE CIRCUSES OF ROME.

One of the most interesting archaeological discoveries recently made in Rome is that of the tomb of Publius Aelius Gutta Calpurnianus, in the Via Flaminia. Calpurnianus won fame as perhaps the greatest driver of quadrigas in the circuses of Rome. He was successful in gaining no fewer than 1127 races, and left a very considerable fortune.

Constantine Phipps became an Attaché when he was eighteen, and went in 1858 to Berlin. After holding appointments in various Continental cities, and in Washington

A BRIST FOUND BY THE HERALDS AFTER MUCH TROUBLE: THE "JALL" OR "YALL," ONE OF THE TEN FIGURES THAT HAVE BEEN SET ON THE HENRY VIII. BRIDGE AT HAMPTON COURT, WHICH HAS BEEN RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL FORM.

The Heralds had a great deal of trouble to find the "jall" mentioned in the account for the "making of beestes for the ston brydge." "At last, it was identified," says Mr. Ernest Law, in the "Times," "with 'a strange monster with horns, a pair of large, projecting tusks, and a short fluffy tail—all silver bezinty—that is, white with yellow spots. He has been found . . . as one of the supporters of the arms of Lady Margaret Beaufort, mother of Henry VII.'"

He could preach in the Maori language, and his strenuous episcopal duties involved constant riding, in which respect they resembled somewhat the journeys of John Wesley, except that the country was wilder. In 1893 Bishop Stuart resigned his see and volunteered for missionary work in Persia, for which country he sailed from England on the forty-fourth anniversary of his departure for India. In Persia he worked for sixteen years, chiefly at Julfa, Ispahan.

Sir Constantine Phipps, the British Minister in Brussels, died on his birthday, March 15. He was the only son of the Hon. Edmund Phipps. His mother was a daughter of General Sir Colin Campbell, and one of his uncles, Sir Charles Beaumont Phipps, was Keeper of the Privy Purse to Queen Victoria. Sir

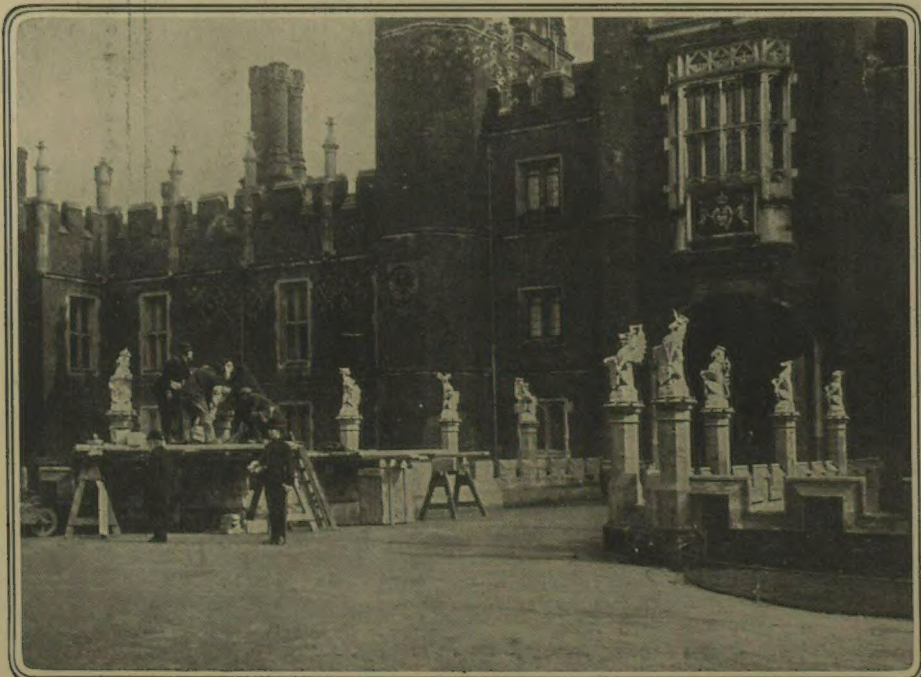


Photo. Record Press.

BEGUN BY HENRY VIII. FOR ANNE BOLEYN, FINISHED FOR JANE SEYMOUR, AND NOW RESTORED, AFTER 375 YEARS, BY KING GEORGE V.: HENRY VIII'S STONE BRIDGE AT HAMPTON COURT AS IT NOW IS.

Again to quote Mr. Law, "The bridge, begun by Henry VIII. for his 'owne darling,' Anne Boleyn, finished by him for her successor, Jane Seymour, covered up by command of William and Mary, discovered in the reign of Queen Victoria, and excavated and repaired by direction of King Edward VII. now receives, by order of King George V., its final restoration to its original appearance of 375 years ago."

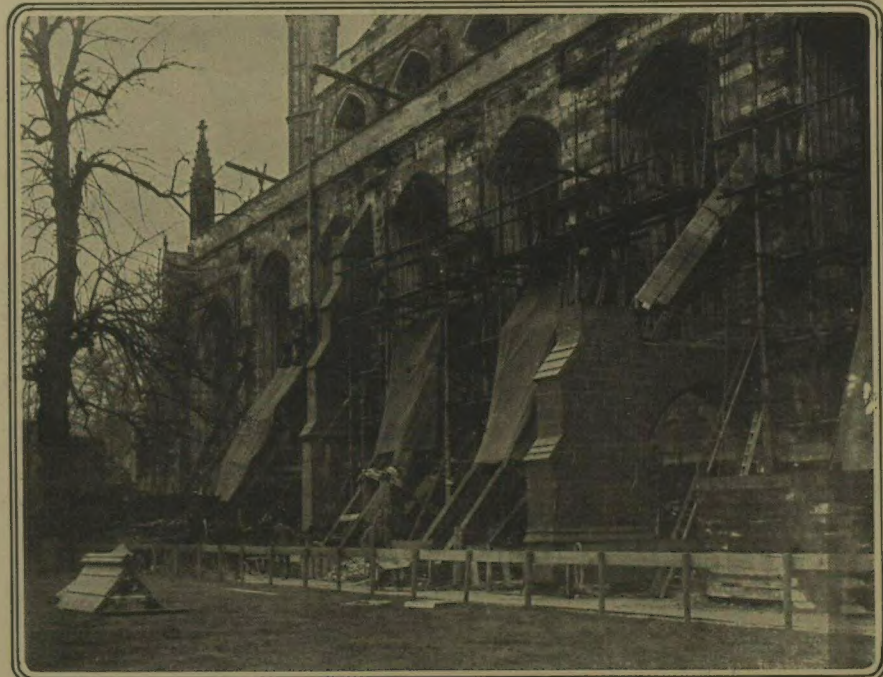


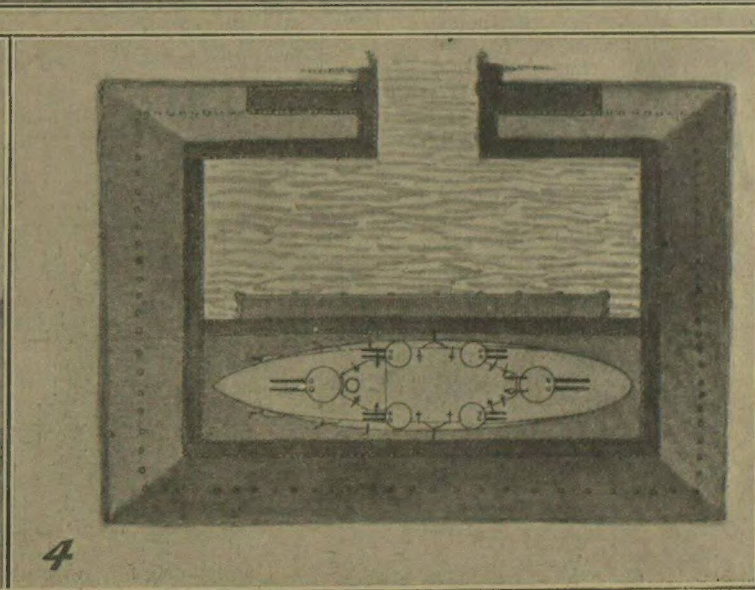
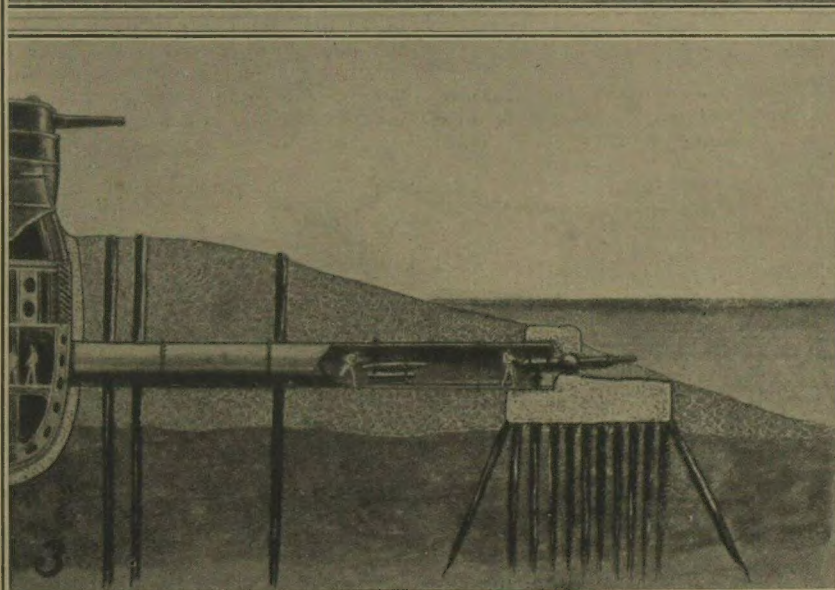
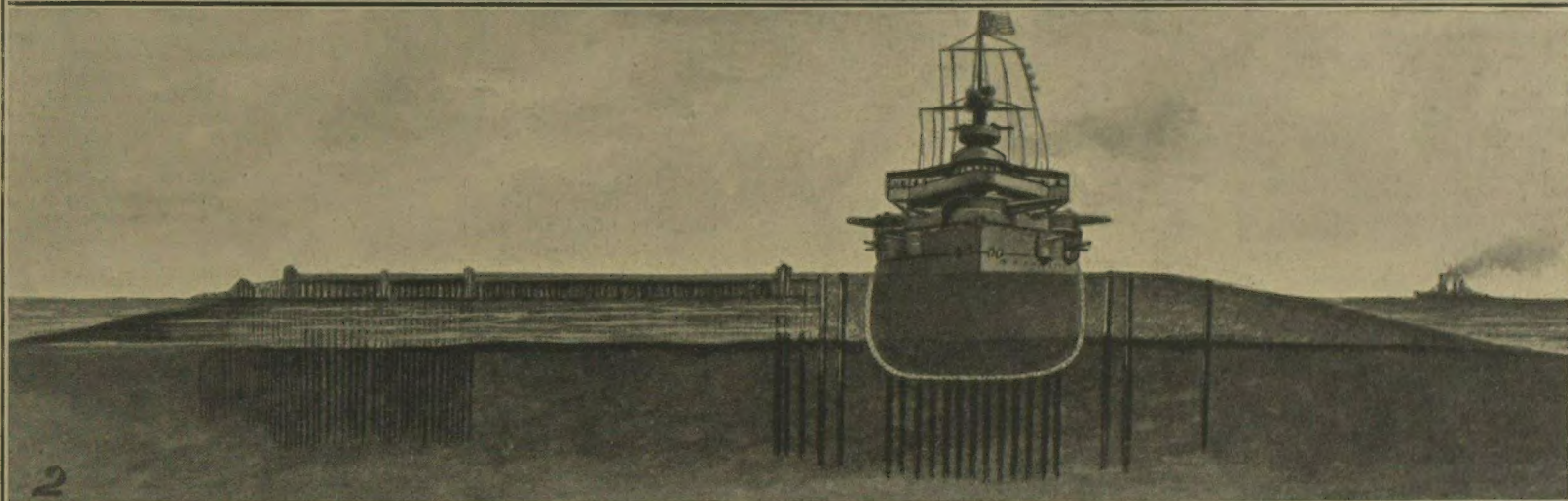
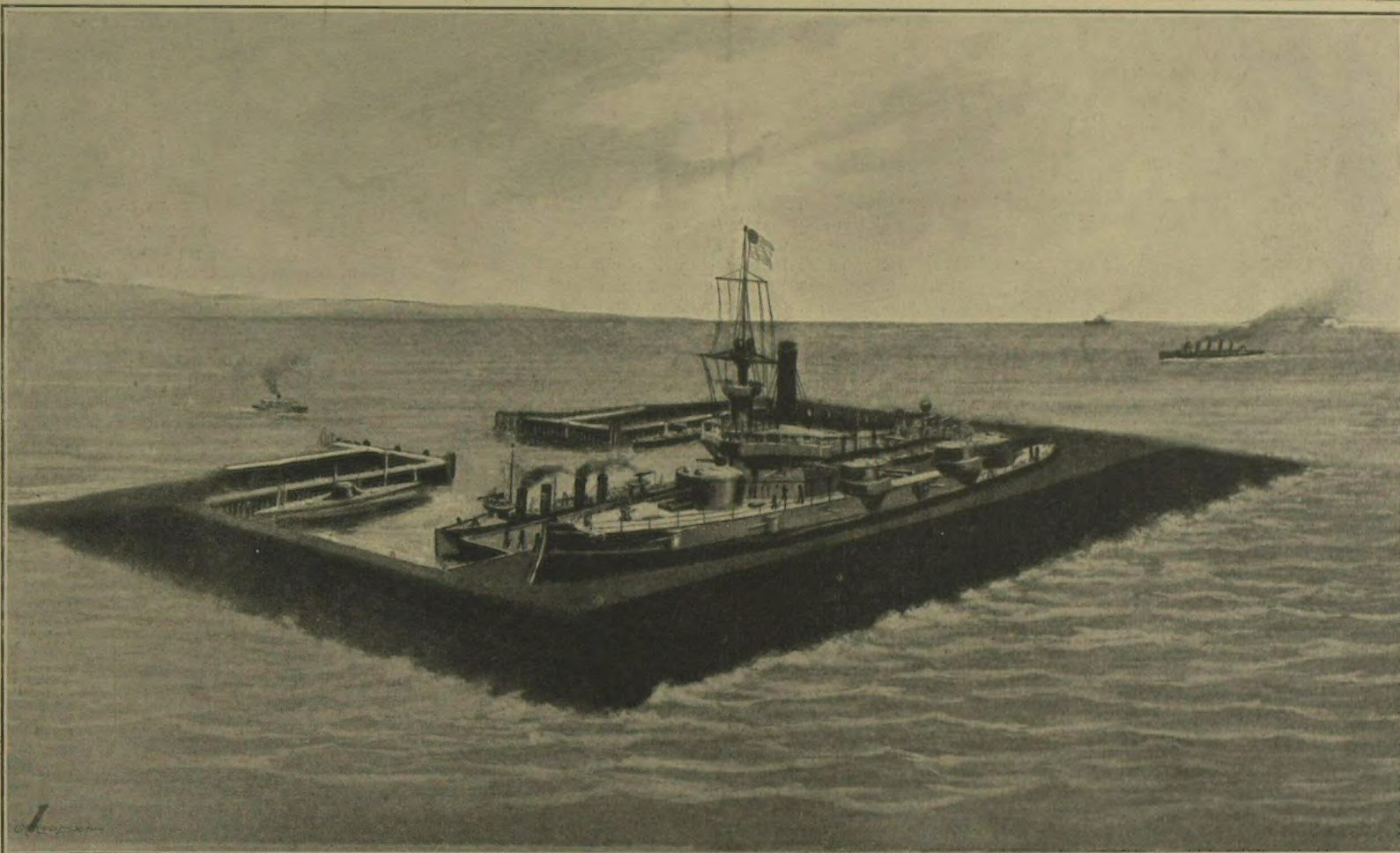
Photo. Topical.

PLANNING THE SUPPORT OF THE WALL ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL: TWO CANVAS MODEL BUTTRESSES SET IN PLACE THAT THE PATTERN MAY BE DECIDED.

It has been found that, in order to make the wall on the south side of Winchester Cathedral safe, buttresses must be used to support it. The great roof of the building was held in position chiefly by immense pillars on either side of the nave. These have sunk, and the weight of the roof now falls on the outer walls. The photograph shows two canvas model buttresses which have been erected, that the pattern may be chosen.

SCRAP-HEAP BATTLE-SHIPS AS PERMANENT COAST DEFENCES:

HOW OLD WAR-SHIPS MIGHT BE USED AS FORTS.

*Battle-Ship Forts.*

1. HOW AN OBSOLETE WAR-VESSEL MIGHT BE USED AS A PERMANENT FORT: THE "IOWA" EMBEDDED ON A SHOAL AND COMMANDING A HARBOUR ENTRANCE.
2. SURROUNDED BY EARTHWORKS, AND GUARDING A HARBOUR FOR TORPEDO-BOATS AND SUBMARINES; AN OBSOLETE WAR-VESSEL AS A PERMANENT FORT FOR COAST DEFENCE.
3. HOW THE BATTLE-SHIP FORT WOULD FIRE TORPEDOES: A SECTION, SHOWING THE TUBE, THROUGH THE EARTHWORKS PROTECTING THE VESSEL, FROM WHICH THE TORPEDOES WOULD BE WORKED.
4. A BATTLE-SHIP FORT IN BEING: A PLAN SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE VESSEL, THE COFFERDAM, EMBANKMENT, AND HARBOUR OF REFUGE FOR DESTROYERS AND SUBMARINES.

A writer in the "Scientific American" makes an interesting suggestion with regard to obsolete battle-ships. His idea is that, instead of being scrapped when they become useless as units of a great fleet, they shall be turned into permanent forts for coast defence. The vessel selected for the purpose would be allowed to settle, on a specially prepared bed, on a shoal ground either at the entrance to a harbour or contiguous to a waterway. Sand, or other suitable material, would then be filled in round the ship, and continued seaward on the channel sides for a distance of 60 to 100 feet. The filling would be extended on the lee side to enclose a rectangular basin, which would form a harbour of refuge for a fleet of destroyers and submarines. On the channel side, tubes would be built through the embankment, from the interior of the ship to the water, with suitable concrete embrasures located below the water. In these embrasures would be mounted torpedo discharge-tubes. The earthworks surrounding a battle-ship fort would render it secure from torpedo attack; while the tubes running out from it would enable it to fire modern high-powered torpedoes with great accuracy at any hostile battle-ship.—[BY COURTESY OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN."]

LITERATURE

AMOR CONDVSSE NOI AD VNA MORTE.....
DANTE - *Inferno* - Canto V.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

LADY HELEN FORBES,
Whose new Book, "The Polar Star," was
recently published by Messrs. Duckworth.

monastery of Brantôme, a device, never completed, of the triumph of Christ over Death. Students of folk-lore will find much matter for discussion in the chapter on Cave Oracles, a subject which takes us back to Ancient Greece and Rome, and Mr. Baring-Gould is equally at home in the legends of Devonshire, of Ireland, of Wales, and of France and Germany. If this be book-making, it is of an excellent sort. Many of the illustrations are from the author's own pencil.



Photo. Whiteley.

A FRENCH WRITER OF AN ENGLISH BOOK:
MME. MARTHE TROLY-CURTIN, AUTHOR OF
"PHRYNETTE AND LONDON."

Mme. Trolly-Curtin's book, "Phrynette and London," which is being much discussed, relates the impressions and experiences of a vivacious French girl on a visit to an aunt in South Kensington. The author is French herself, but she wrote her book in English which is so good as to deceive some readers as to her nationality.

luxé among fairy-books—a large, handsome volume, beautifully bound and printed, and illustrated with forty-eight full-page plates in colour, one to each story. The pictures are far above the common, and their foreign air gives to them a peculiar freshness and interest. Children will delight in their riot of brilliant colours, their fullness and distinctness of detail, and the spirit of gaiety and vivacity which animates them all. Even the giants have a genial smile, and the dragons grin with Gallic urbanity. At the head of the title-page stands

Fairyland in Colour, and in French.

Parents who do not consider twenty francs ill-spent if they can thereby develop a taste for French reading in their children would do well to provide the schoolroom or the nursery with a copy of "Les Plus Beaux Contes de Tous les Pays" (Hachette). It is a veritable *édition de*

the name of Mme. Louis Hourticq, but it is not stated whether she is responsible for the letterpress only, or for the illustrations as well. The tales are brightly told, in straightforward and fairly easy French, with plenty of dialogue, and they have been well selected from a wide variety of sources. Along with several old favourites—such as "Snow White," "The Sleeping Beauty," "Hansel and Gretel," "Little Thumb," "Ali Baba," "Cinderella," and "Jack the Giant-Killer"—are tales from Denmark, Holland, Norway and Sweden, Hungary, Bohemia, Russia, Poland, India, and Japan. Few children would not be spurred into grappling with the French tongue in order to read this charming book.

Cliff Castles "The and Cave house Dwellings."

(See Illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" Page) speare says in "Cymbeline," has always had a curious fascination for mankind. It takes us back to the earliest state of the human race, and when it is continued and elab-



MOUNTING A CAMEL: THE FIRST STAGE.

Reproduced from Mr. Angus Hamilton's Book, "Somaliland,"
by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Hutchinson and Co.

orated to the uses of civilisation, it becomes tenfold more piquant. Mr. Baring-Gould, in his "Cliff Castles and Dwellings of Europe" (Seeley), has given us an exhaustive account of all the best-known European cavern and rock dwellings, some of which still shelter the modern Troglodytes. He begins with a geological dis-

cussion of the chalk formation, traceable from the North of Ireland to the Crimea, and shows how the chalk lands were the great centres of population in the primæval ages. Next to them came the limestone. "The chalk first, for it furnished man with flints, and the limestone next, when he learned to barter." He could have lived nowhere else until he had developed invention and adaptability. From the discussion of souterrains the author passes to cliff refuges. The caverns in the department of Ariège served as retreats for the Albigenses, and between Tarascon and Cabannes are some that are defended by crenellated walls, and are supposed to date from the Wars of Religion, but probably go back beyond the time of the English Occupation. Tradition has it that they served the Huguenots for meeting-places. One of the most curious of the cliff-castles is La Roche Corail, a cave-fortress overlooking the river Charente. Beneath and to the right of the curious cross-shaped doorway, cut in the solid rock, are apertures which once received the beams supporting a wooden balcony, leading to other chambers. The first hall of the fortress is loop-holed and embrasured for missiles. But the rocks were used for sacred as well as profane and warlike purposes. There are extraordinary churches also, such as those of St. Emilion, in the Dordogne, and at Aubeterre, with its quaint seigneurial pew. Most interesting is the elaborate rock-sculpture in the cave



THE SHIP OF THE DESERT GETTING UNDER WAY: SECOND STAGE.

the telling: they give a certain bright light to a record of military misadventure, and prove that the hopeless nature of the work undertaken did nothing to damp the ardour of the officers and men who took part in it.



FRENCH BOOK-DECORATION: THE COVER-DESIGN OF
MME. LOUIS HOURTICQ'S "LES PLUS BEAUX CONTES
DE TOUS LES PAYS."

The Design is here Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publishers,
Messrs. Hachette et Cie.



THE BRUSHWOOD RAMPARTS OF SOMALILAND: A CORNER OF A ZARIBA DURING CONSTRUCTION.

Reproduced from Mr. Angus Hamilton's Book, "Somaliland,"
by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Hutchinson and Co.

RAT-STOPPERS: BARRING THE WAY OF RODENT PLAGUE-CARRIERS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. B. ROBINSON.

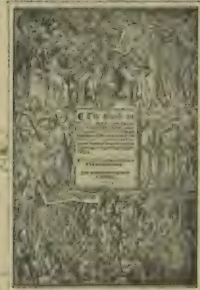


DESIGNED THAT THE CABLES OF MOORED SHIPS SHALL NOT BE HIGHWAYS FOR GERM-BEARING RATS:
AN INGENIOUS METAL DEVICE FOR CHECKING THE ANIMALS' PROGRESS.

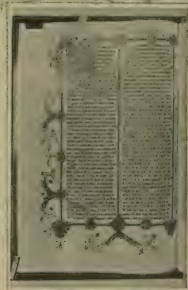
It is now a matter of common knowledge that rats are amongst the chief plague-carriers: hence the provision of the device here shown, which is designed to bar the way of cable-climbing rats, which are apt to make the mooring-ropes of ships a highway. In order to prevent an outbreak of plague among rats at the Docks in the London area, the Port of London Authority has just issued three bye-laws, on the understanding that anyone may object to these within the next month. One of them stipulates that the master of any vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5 in the event of all rope and mooring-tackle not being fitted with effective guards such as will prevent access of rats from the vessel to the shore. It is obvious that if a similar device were made compulsory in foreign ports, rats would not be able to emigrate from those to this, or another, country by climbing the ropes, and so entering out-going vessels.

"APPOINTED TO BE READ IN CHURCHES": THE AUTHORISED

VERSION OF THE BIBLE—ITS TERCENTENARY.



THE FIRST GREAT BIBLE (1539)



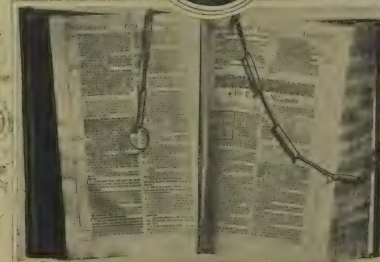
EARLIER WYCLIFFE VERSION (1382)



JAMES I

WHERE JAMES I
FOR A REVISED
BIBLE,
PALACE AT
HAMPTON COURT

MILES COVERDALE



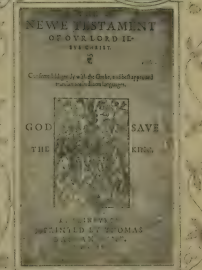
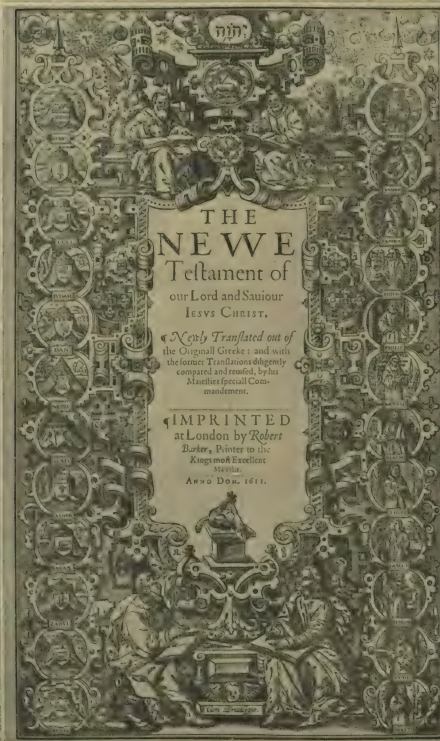
A CHAINED BIBLE



MATTHEW PARKER



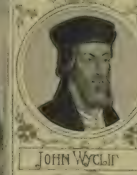
WILLIAM TYNDALE

THE LINDISFARNE
GOSPELS, 690-700THE FIRST BIBLE PRINTED
IN SCOTLAND (1576)

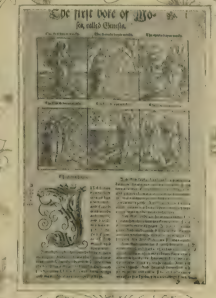
THE AUTHORISED VERSION OF 1611.



THE FIRST GENEVA BIBLE (1560)



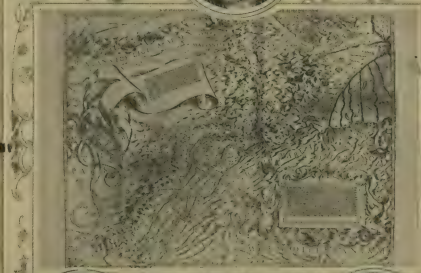
JOHN WYCLIF



THE FIRST PRINTED ENGLISH BIBLE (1535)

EXPRESSED A DESIRE
VERSION OF THE
THE OLD
HAMPTON COURT

LANCLOT ANDREWES



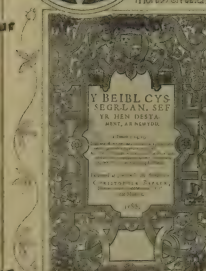
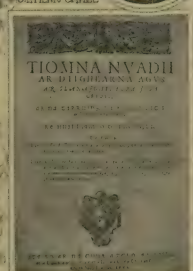
THE FIRST PRINTED ENGLISH BIBLE



THOMAS CRANMER



SIR HENRY SAVILE

THE TITLE PAGE OF THE FIRST
WELSH BIBLE (1588)THE FIRST EDITION OF THE
NEW TESTAMENT IN IRISH (1602)

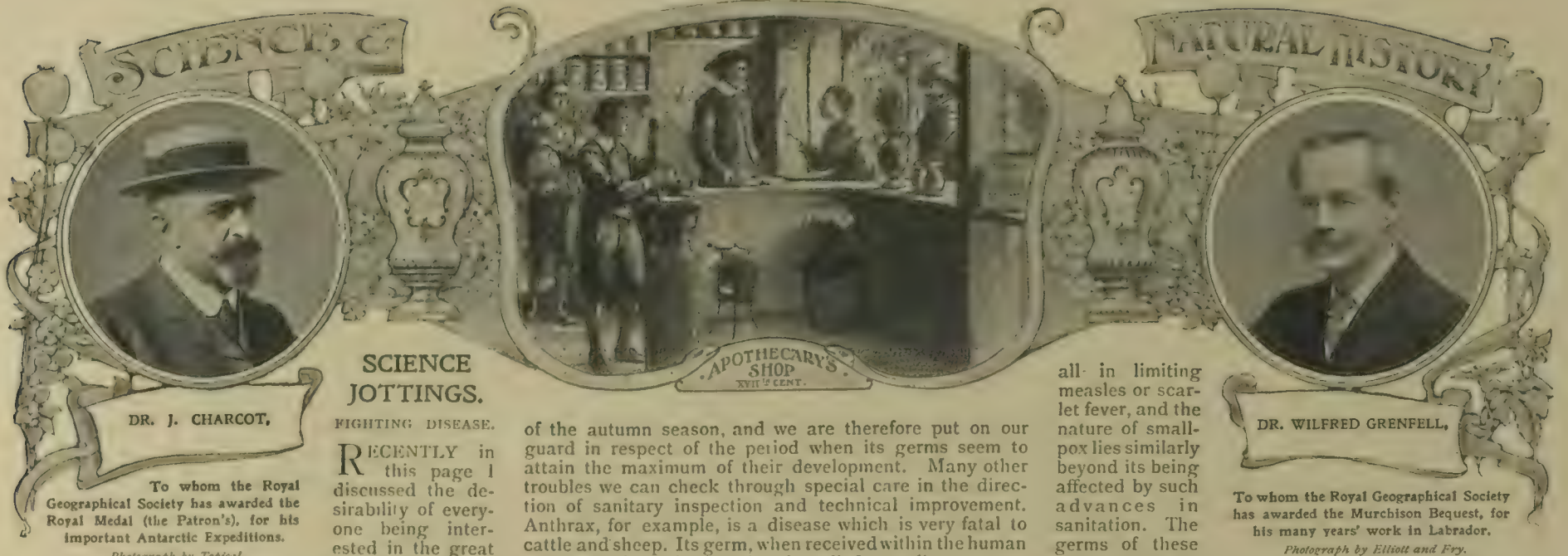
THE AUTHORISED VERSION OF 1611.

THE CELEBRATION OF AN EPOCH IN THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE:

The celebration of the tercentenary of the Authorized Version of the English Bible leads especial interest to these illustrations, concerning which we may give the following notes, acknowledging the excellent Guide to the British Museum Bible Exhibition in connection with the tercentenary. The Great Bible version was a revision by Coverdale of the Matthew Bible, with the further aid of Sebastian Münster's Latin Bible of 1539 and the Complutensian Polyglot Bible of 1514-1517. The first edition was that mainly printed at Paris by François Regault and completed in London in April 1539. The Bible, in English, of the earlier Wycliffite version, was prepared by Wycliff's adherents, under the direction, and perhaps with the assistance of Wycliff himself. It was made from the Latin Vulgate, not from the original Hebrew and Greek, and was the first complete Bible in the English language. The first Geneva Bible was printed at Geneva by Rouland Hall, in 1560, and was translated by William Whittingham, Anthony Gilly, Thomas Sampson, and possibly others. The title-page given shows the Israelites crossing the Red Sea. The first printed English Bible, translated by Miles Coverdale, and dated October 4, 1535, was probably printed at Zurich by Christopher Froben. The illustration shows the opening page of the Book of Genesis, with pictures of each of the six days of the Creation. Our other reproduction from the same Bible shows the map of Palestine, which is at the beginning of the Old Testament. The Lindisfarne Gospels, containing the Four Gospels in the Latin Vulgate version, were written about 690-700, in a fine uncial hand, in honour of St. Cuthbert, by Eadfrith, his successor in the See of Lindisfarne. They are ornamented in the finest style of Anglo-Saxon art. The first Bible printed in Scotland, in 1576, was dedicated to James VI. of Scotland. It was priced at £4 13s. 4d. (Scott). The first edition of the New Testament in Irish was printed, in 1602, from type given to O'Keefe by Queen Elizabeth. The Authorized Version of 1611 owes its being to King James I. It was the only satisfactory

THE 1611 TRANSLATION, SOME OF ITS PREDECESSORS, AND A SUCCESSOR.

outcome of the Hampton Court Conference, which James summoned in 1604 to discuss the differences of the various parties in the Church. "Dr. Reynolds, President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, having referred to the many mistakes in the existing translations, this point was taken up by the King, who declared himself in favour of a new translation, containing no marginal notes, to be undertaken by the Universities, revised by the bishops, and ratified by the royal authority. . . . On July 22, 1604, he could write that he had appointed four and fifty learned men for the translating of the Bible." The technical right of the resulting Bible to the title "Authorized Version" is obscure, "for though its title-page bears the words 'Appointed to be read in Churches,' no record remains of its having received the authorisation of Convocation, Parliament, or King. Injunctions for its use have, however, been found in the Visitation Articles of several dioceses during King James's reign." John Wycliff's translation of the Bible, which arose from his desire to appeal to the people against the clergy, was finished, so far as the New Testament was concerned, about 1380; as far as the Old Testament was concerned, between 1380 and 1384. Wycliff was assisted by Nicholas Hereford, and possibly others. Miles Coverdale, formerly Tyndale's assistant, published the first complete printed English Bible in 1535. This appeared under the patronage of Thomas Cromwell, and was dedicated to King Henry VIII. Lancelot Andrewes (1555-1626), who was Dean of Westminster, Bishop of Chichester, Ely, and Winchester, was one of the translators of the Authorized Version. Matthew Parker (1504-1575), Archbishop of Canterbury, aided by twelve bishops, was responsible for the Bishops' Bible of 1568. William Tyndale (1484-1536) published his octavo edition of the New Testament in 1526; his translation of the Pentateuch in 1530. Cressmer was, no doubt, a patron of Miles Coverdale. In 1548 he headed the Commission which composed the first English Prayer-book. Sir Henry Savile (1549-1622) was one of the translators of the Authorized Version.



DR. J. CHARCOT,

To whom the Royal Geographical Society has awarded the Royal Medal (the Patron's), for his important Antarctic Expeditions.

Photograph by Topical.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

FIGHTING DISEASE.

RECENTLY in this page I discussed the desirability of everyone being interested in the great fight which has to be carried on against tuberculosis. To-day, in pursuance of a similar idea, it may be appropriate to review what has been done and is being accomplished in combating other scourges of our race. The more ardently we enter the arena against the ailments that afflict us, the greater our personal and national gain. For the successful pursuit of preventive medicine implies not only the saving of expense, pain, risk of premature death, but also, and necessarily, the promotion of the greater happiness of mankind. An important point in connection with this national scheme of life-saving is that which first of all teaches us that all diseases are not equally easy to master and subdue. I am here speaking of epidemic troubles, such as on occasion cause widespread mortality.

Cholera, for example, we have abolished in our own land because we have improved the character of our water-supplies, have seen to the removal of waste matter, and have secured a fair measure of cleanliness all round. If any case of cholera is found to-day within our gates, we may be certain it represents an undesirable alien import, and against such visitations our port medical service is a sufficient guard. Yet not so very long ago, cholera epidemics were common enough in Britain. They ceased somewhere in the sixties of last century. Typhoid fever, an ailment of the cholera type, is still with us, it is true; but it is certain that, with increased care against water pollution and the early segregation and efficient disinfection of typhoid cases, we should be able very largely to limit attack. We know typhoid fever to be typically a disease

of the autumn season, and we are therefore put on our guard in respect of the period when its germs seem to attain the maximum of their development. Many other troubles we can check through special care in the direction of sanitary inspection and technical improvement. Anthrax, for example, is a disease which is very fatal to cattle and sheep. Its germ, when received within the human economy, gives rise to what is called "malignant pustule," a fatal ailment unless quickly treated, and one to which men handling hides and wool are specially liable. But disinfection of wool has practically abolished the

all in limiting measles or scarlet fever, and the nature of smallpox lies similarly beyond its being affected by such advances in sanitation. The germs of these ailments seem to be widely diffused in nature, sometimes lying dormant for a period, at other times waking up to attack us, but eluding our search after their domiciles or resting-places. Possibly we shall discover how and when the germ supply of such troubles is recruited, and then we may be enabled to check their development, and prevent their more or less sudden onsets upon us in the shape of epidemic visitations. That which is left to us in fighting diseases of this elusive type is the fortifying of the body against attack. Nature provides many means of defence in the healthy body against infection. Our blood itself, its white cells, and many of the body's secretions show germicidal qualities, and thus defend us against many assaults of our microscopic foes.

But notwithstanding the immunity thus provided, we can be attacked in a very decided fashion, especially in the case of the youthful units of the nation. Hence arises the problem of what may be called protective measures designed to secure immunity for a longer or shorter period from attack. Again we follow Nature here. One attack of scarlet fever or smallpox, as a rule, protects against a second. The body has in some way or other been inoculated by the germ action and rendered an infertile soil for succeeding infection. Vaccination accomplishes the same purpose, just as the prepared serums of typhoid fever, diphtheria, cholera, and lockjaw effect a protective influence. Failing to capture and destroy the microbes of disease, our only hope is to render the body impervious to their attack.

ANDREW WILSON.



Photo. Wall.

ONE OF THE THREE "ANIMAL SURVIVORS" OF AN EXPLOSION WHICH RESULTED IN THE DEATH OF FROM 1500 TO 2000 PEOPLE: A GAME COCK FOUND ON LUZON ISLAND AFTER THE GREAT ERUPTION OF THE TAAL VOLCANO.

The only "animal survivors" in the affected area were two puppies and a game cock. These were found the day after the eruption.

disease from Bradford and other manufacturing centres, and has thus limited the attacks of an ailment of serious kind. In the same way, improvement in the mode of manufacturing white lead has resulted in the diminution of poisoning by that substance; and "phossy jaw" in match-making works has been similarly limited, through changes in the mode of manufacture, and through attention being paid to see that the workers' health is maintained and their teeth preserved.

All this is sheer gain in the way of life-saving, and these advances are things whereof civilisation may well be proud; but there remains outside the sphere of easy prevention a class of diseases responsible for a heavy death-rate. For example, we cannot trap and render harmless the germs of whooping-cough and measles, nor can we abolish or capture those of scarlet fever. Smallpox is another trouble which may periodically visit us, and similarly its germs elude our grasp. What we have particularly to note is that these diseases are of a type which no sanitary improvement, however far-reaching, can affect in the way of restriction of attack. The purity of water supplies, for example, and the improvement of drainage, which mean so much in the matter of cholera and typhoid fever and diphtheria, have no effect at



Photo. Wall.

ON THE MORNING AFTER THE GREAT ERUPTION WHICH WAS HEARD FOR 300 MILES: THE TAAL VOLCANO IN ERUPTION—A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN FROM THE LAKE IN THE CENTRE OF WHICH IT IS SITUATED.

Our Correspondent writes: "Six hundred natives made their home at the base of the low-lying volcano. . . . Several villages were completely annihilated, and the ash-covered surface of the volcano was strewn with dead bodies. Seven human survivors were gathered up. . . . Around the edge of the lake on the mainland were situated a dozen barrios. A tidal wave carried the unconscious victims of the explosion who were asleep along the lake shore into the lake, and they were lost. Gases which were driven across the country by the force of the explosion themselves exploded, and in one barrio hidden from the volcano by a ridge of considerable height not a single soul survived the detonation."



Photo. Wall.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER IT HAD CAUSED THE DEATH OF BETWEEN 1500 AND 2000 FILIPINOS: THE TAAL VOLCANO ON LUZON ISLAND, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, IN ERUPTION.

At about two o'clock on the morning of January 30, the Taal volcano, which is situated in the centre of a lake in the southern part of the island of Luzon, blew up. As a result, between 1500 and 2000 Filipinos were killed, and the country for a radius of twenty miles round was covered with a layer of volcanic mud. The explosion itself was heard for a distance of 300 miles. At Manila, which is 50 miles north of the volcano, the sound of the eruption awakened everybody, and crowds flocked into the streets to witness the extraordinary electrical display in the clouds of smoke rising from the crater. Examination of the volcano has shown that it has subsided many feet.

DRIVEN INTO THE STREET TO DIE: THE PLAGUE-VICTIM.

PHOTOGRAPH BY FREDERICK MOORE.



DESERTED BY HIS OWN: A MAN STRICKEN BY THE PEST AWAITING ALONE THE COMING OF AN AMBULANCE.

The man shown in the photograph, being plague-stricken, was turned out of doors by his own people, to await alone in the streets the coming of the ambulance to carry him to certain death. For, in the case of the present pest, death is certain. To quote a correspondent of the "Times," "pneumonic and septicæmic plague is so rapid in its onslaught that men laughing and talking have been dead in a few hours. The majority live but twelve hours after the onset of the only positive sign. . . . Not a single case has recovered: Russian, Chinese, and foreign doctors have succumbed, to say nothing of assistants, sanitary men, and coolies, whose numbers have gone out of reckoning."

At the Sign

of St. Paul's



ANDREW LANG ON THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR
AND A THESIS ON LEIGH HUNT.

IN our Universities the degree of Doctor has not hitherto been an object of desire. Men took the ordinary degree of Bachelor of Arts after cruel examinations, and, if they chose, blossomed into Masters of Arts by efflux of time and on paying certain fees.

Honorary Doctors' degrees "came by favour," like the more agreeable privilege of kissing. In England, nobody who is not a doctor or physician wants to be called "Doctor" of men. We rather shun the title. "By favour," I am very much a Doctor—an Honorary Doctor—but, by some kindness of fortune, nobody speaks or writes of me as "Dr. Lang," any more than people write of an eminent novelist and dramatist as "Dr. Barrie." Perhaps he would resent it; I would resent it very much.

But even in our Universities it is now possible to obtain a Doctor's degree, with all the attendant horrors, in the Continental way. One part of that way is to write a thesis, or essay, on some abstruse subject, such as "Methodology in Totemology." Consequently, in foreign parts, including the United States, large quantities of such essays are written, and, if accepted, are published by quite young men and women ambitious of being styled "Ph.D.," which means Doctor of anything beginning with the Greek preposition *phi*, such as philology, philosophy, and so forth.

I see no harm in these processes. The young intelligence, directed into a given channel and bound to get up an out-of-the-way topic, may hit on some brilliant and novel ideas; in fact, the younger the would-be Doctor, the more likely he, or she, is to be original. "Oh, Education, always in the wrong!" writes Chatterton, and on this occasion Chatterton was probably in the right, though *his* education, like that of the Prophet Nicholas, was "purely eleemosynary." Any young person, turned loose on a thesis, is apt to contradict everything that he has been taught by stereotyped Professors.

In a thesis by a young Dutchman I read, with pride, that while Germans never mentioned me except in abusive terms, he, for his part, thought me quite a decent kind of



ONCE USED AS AN EPISCOPAL PALACE:
THE CLIFF-CASTLE OF BRENGUES.

"In 1361 Cahors was in possession of the English. The bishop, unwilling to recognise the King of England as his sovereign, retired to the Castle of Brengues in the Célé valley . . . and thence governed his diocese. There he died February 3, 1367, and his successor also occupied the Castle of Brengues. But in 1377 it was captured by an English Company."

Reproduced from "Cliff Castles and Cave Dwellings of Europe."



playing rose comb
at unreasonable
hours.
From a printed
notice dated May 27th
1651.

being. For my part, I did not know that the learned of Germany ever mentioned me at all, so no harm was done.

An interesting result of the system of thesis-writing is Miss Barnette Miller's essay on "Leigh Hunt's Relations with Byron, Shelley, and Keats." Miss Miller has read huge quantities of the old magazines and papers of the early nineteenth century, and certainly makes out a terrible case against Leigh Hunt's enemies in the Press. But, as is natural, she has overlooked some sources of information which would have modified her views, and some cases of provocation given by her hero. In one passage, Miss Miller shows how very closely Dickens drew an unpleasant picture of Hunt's character, as displayed by Harold Skimpole in "Bleak House": "Godwin held gratitude to be a superstition. Consequently, when in need, Hunt thought he had a right to assistance from such friends as had the wherewithal to give. He accepted obligations . . . much as a matter of course." Then read Mr. Skimpole's remarks: "I don't feel any vulgar gratitude to you. I almost feel as if you ought to be grateful to me for giving you the opportunity of enjoying the luxury of generosity. I know you like it." Macaulay did not wholly like it when Hunt extended to him one of these valuable opportunities of self-indulgence, at the same time expressing his regret that

"The Lays of Ancient Rome" were not written in the manner of Spenser's "Faery Queen."

Leigh Hunt, in an essay, gives a curious anecdote of an "astral body," or wraith, at a musical party of Mr. Pepys. Gibbon, the historian, had an ancestor who was a Herald, Blue Mantle, I think. In 1675 he wrote to Mr. Pepys asking whether or not, while Mr. Pepys was playing some musical instrument with his friends, "there suddenly appeared a human feminine shape, and vanished, and after that continued. Walking in the garden, you espied the appearing person, and demanded of her if, at such a time, she was not in such a place. She answered, 'No; but she dreamed she was, and heard excellent music.'"

It is a pretty story, but the thing did not happen while Mr. Pepys was keeping his famous Diary, worse luck! What a charming account he would have given of the adventure! His reply to Mr. Gibbon, by another mischance, has not been preserved. Mr. Pepys would have fallen in love at first sight with the phantasm, in his generous way.



Photo. Delage.

A SUBTERRANEAN CHURCH CUT OUT OF SOLID
ROCK: THE MAUSOLEUM IN THE CHOIR OF THE
CHURCH OF ST. JOHN AT AUBETERRE.

"The most curious feature of Aubeterre [in Charente, on the Dronne] is the monolithic church of St. John beneath the castle." The above is a view of the interior looking east, and showing, in the choir, the mausoleum of François d'Espasbe de Lussac.



Photo. Delage.

THE MONOLITHIC UNDERGROUND 'CHURCH' AT
AUBETERRE: THE ROCK-CUT GALLERY LEADING TO
THE SEIGNEURIAL PEW.

In the upper part of the photograph is seen the gallery of communication to the seigneurial pew of François d'Espasbe de Lussac, Marshal of Aubeterre. It is excavated in the rock, above the arch into the apse. The supports of the gallery vault have crumbled away.



"LIKE A SWALLOW'S NEST UNDER THE EAVES OF
THE OVERHANGING 'ROCK': THE CHATEAU DES
ANGAIS AT BRENGUES.

"There are two very remarkable castles at Brengues. . . . One hangs like a swallow's nest under the eaves of the overhanging rock, and is now wholly inaccessible." It was once occupied by the Free Companies. The goat-path below was defended by gatehouses.

"CLIFF CASTLES AND CAVE DWELLINGS OF EUROPE."

BY S. BARING-GOULD.

These Illustrations are Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publishers,
Messrs. Seeley and Co. The Drawings are by the Author.
(SEE REVIEW ON "LITERATURE" PAGE.)



A ROCK-FORTRESS THAT ONCE HAD HANGING BAR-
BICANS: LA ROCHE CORAIL, NEAR ANGOULÊME.

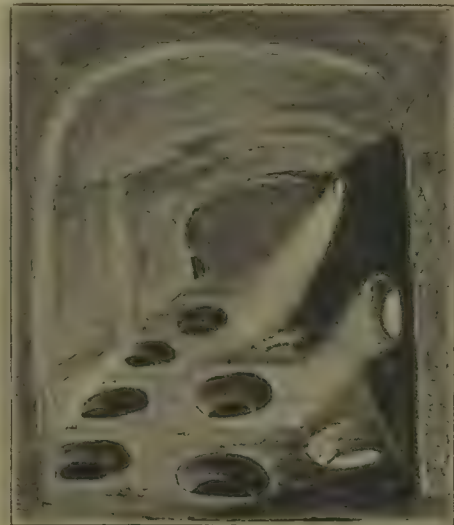
"The bare cliff is seen with a yawning opening halfway up, and indentations in the wall of rock show that at one time there were hanging barbacans and chambers suspended before the rock as well as others hewn out."



THE INTERIOR OF A MEDIEVAL CLIFF CASTLE: THE FIRST HALL OF LA ROCHE CORAIL,
FORMERLY IN TWO STOREYS.

"The ladder gives admission through a broken door cut in the rock into a long vaulted hall that was formerly floored across so as to convert it into two storeys. The lower storey or basement opens on the left-hand side into a second cave, and the upper by a passage cut in the rock communicated with another range of chambers looking out of the face of the crag by artificial windows."

Reproduced from "Cliff Castles and Cave Dwellings of Europe."



SIX HOLES FOR STABBING AT INVADERS, TWO FOR ESCAPE:
A ROCK STRONGHOLD AT LA ROCHERRUNE.

"As the enemy broke into the lower cavern, they stabbed and thrust at them through the six holes in the floor. Should their position be rendered untenable, they could slip through the two holes that opened outwards into the brushwood."

WHEN THE SPARKS MAKE MUSIC: THE LIGHT OF WIRELESS.



THE EIFFEL TOWER TALKING TO CANADA BY NIGHT: THE WIRES OF THE ANTENNÆ SHOWING LUMINOUS ON THE PHOTOGRAPH.

A new system of wireless telegraphy is in use at the Eiffel Tower, one which provides for frequent, or "musical," sparks. When the operator presses a key at the transmitting-station, a sparkling discharge is produced. This seems to consist of a single spark, but in reality is made up of a number of sparks, following very closely one on the other. The waves set up by these act on the antennæ of the receiving-station. Under ordinary circumstances, the sparks produce rumbling sounds, but if the discharges can be made very quickly (at a rate of from 400 to 500 a second) the sounds become "musical." Indeed, they can be set to any desired note: thus transmitting-station and receiving-station may be so "tuned" that they will only receive a certain note, an obvious advantage when the waves may have to pass those of "hostile" antennæ. The antennæ of the Eiffel Tower show luminous on a photograph during the transmission of wireless messages under these conditions. Sometimes, even, the luminosity is visible to the naked eye. The Eiffel Tower can vary the number of discharges from two or three hundred to over a thousand a second.

SEER OF THE ARMIES AND NAVIES AS THE POLICE OF THE WORLD:
A BRITISH SEEKER OF DAYS IN WHICH WARS SHALL CEASE.



A BELIEVER IN THE POSSIBILITY OF UNIVERSAL PEACE: SIR EDWARD GREY, SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

It will be remembered that Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, speaking a few days ago in the House of Commons, said: "Twice within the last twelve months the President of the United States of America has sketched out a step in advance in arbitration more momentous than any practical statesman in his position has ventured to say before. . . . President Taft has recently made the statement that he does not see personally any reason why matters of national honour should not be referred to a Court of Arbitration. He has also expressed the opinion that if the United States could put through a positive agreement with some other nation to abide by the adjudication of an international arbitral court, in every issue which could not be settled by negotiation, no matter what the issue involved, a long step forward would be taken. . . . Supposing two of the greatest nations of the world were to make it clear to the whole world by such an agreement that, in no circumstances, were they going to war again, I venture to say that the effect on the world at large of the example would be bound to have beneficent consequences. . . . Armies and navies would remain, no doubt, but they would remain then, not in rivalry, but as the police of the world."

FROM THE PAINTING BY A. E. MICHAEL.

“IF WE DO NOT HAVE ARBITRATION, WE SHALL HAVE WAR”:
AN AMERICAN BELIEVER THAT UNIVERSAL PEACE MAY REIGN.



IN FAVOUR OF THE SUBSTITUTION OF COURTS FOR FORCE: PRESIDENT TAFT.

Naturally enough, the keenest interest is being taken in the United States in the speech in which Sir Edward Grey argued that an agreement between two of the greatest nations of the world not to go to war would have most beneficent consequences, suggesting that it might lead to the Utopia of many, universal peace. It may be well to recall some of the words, used by President Taft, which provided Sir Edward Grey with his text: "I am strongly convinced that the best method of ultimately securing disarmament is the establishment of an international court and the development of a code of international equity, which nations will recognise as affording a better method of settling international controversies than war. We must have some method of settling issues between nations, and if we do not have arbitration we shall have war. Of course, the awful results of war . . . have made nations more chary of resort to the sword than ever before; and the present, therefore, because of this, would seem to be an excellent time for pressing the substitution of courts for force . . . What teaches nations and peoples the possibility of permanent peace is the actual settlement of controversies by courts of arbitration." It may be noted that Mr. Taft has declared himself delighted with Sir Edward Grey's speech.

FROM THE PAINTING BY A. C. MICHAEL.

A Canvas that May Help to Promote Universal Peace: Edgar Bundy's Notable Picture, "The Greatest General of All."

FROM THE PAINTING BY EDGAR BUNDY, R.I.



"THE SWORDS OF SOLDIERS ARE HIS TEETH": THE ONLY VICTOR IN THE WARS OF THE WORLD.

Now that the question of the possibilities and probabilities of universal peace is once more uppermost in the minds of men, it seems to us particularly appropriate to publish this very interesting picture by Mr. Edgar Bundy, which is designed to show Death, "The Greatest General of All," riding 'neath his pale flag, the only victor in the wars of the world, his dead chaps lined with steel, the swords of soldiers his teeth. It is not a pretty picture; but war is not pretty. So, we have no hesitation in reproducing it, in the hope that it may do something towards promoting international arbitration.



KEY TO THE PAINTING BY HENRI DANGER

- | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Confucius. | 23. St. Paul. | 35. Emeric-Crucé. | 47. Lamartine. | 59. Gladstone. | 71. Henri Danger. | 83. Marcoartu. |
| 2. Buddha. | 24. Gregory of Tours. | 36. Leibnitz. | 48. Alexander III. | 60. Cobden. | 72. Ansbart Labbé. | 84. Bluntschli. |
| 3. Isaiah. | 25. Louis IX. | 37. Vattel. | 49. De Martens. | 61. Ruchonnet. | 73. Cleveland. | 85. Buchner. |
| 4. Micah. | 26. Dunant. | 38. Nant. | 50. Count Orloff. | 62. Ellis Decommun. | 74. Garfield. | 86. Van Eck. |
| 5. Aristides. | 27. Leo X. | 39. Fénelon. | 51. Leopold I. | 63. Staampil. | 75. Grant. | 87. Bajer. |
| 6. Aristophanes. | 28. Dante. | 40. Abbé de St. Pierre. | 52. Carnot. | 64. Mancini. | 76. Dudley Field. | 88. Jonas Jonassen. |
| 7. Plato. | 29. Henry IV. | 41. Mirabeau. | 53. Renouard. | 65. Bonghi. | 77. Colfax. | 89. Couvreur. |
| 8 to 15. Amphictyonic | 30. Sully. | 42. J. J. Rousseau. | 54. Frédéric Passy. | 66. Leo XIII. | 78. Laad. | 90. De Lambremont. |
| 16. Cicero. [Council. | 31. Alberico Gentili. | 43. Bentham. | 55. Jules Simon. | 67. Conte Sclopis. | 79. Jefferson. | 91. Magalhães-Lima. |
| 17. Antonine. | 32. Grotius. | 44. Volney. | 56. Charles Lemonnier. | 68. Charendon. | 80. Franklin. | 92. Nobel. |
| 18. Marcus Aurelius. | 33. Puffendorf. | 45. Meiternich. | 57. Baron de Courcel. | 69. Walewski. | 81. Baroness de Suttner. | 93 to 106. American |
| 19 to 22. Roman Fetiales | 34. Erasmus. | 46. Saint-Simon. | 58. Henry Richard. | 70. Edmond Thiaudière. | 82. Castelar. | Republics. |



A REMARKABLE ALLEGORICAL PAINTING OF PEACE—PROMOTERS THROUGHOUT THE AGES: HENRI DANGER'S EXTRAORDINARY PICTURE.

Now that universal peace is again the topic of the hour, we republish this remarkable allegorical painting of Apostles of the World's Peace through the Ages. Our readers may recall that we issued it for the first time in this Journal on January 22, 1907, apropos of the second Hague Peace Conference, which was opened in that month. It may be noted that the Fetiales were a body of men whose business it was to maintain the forms of international relationship. It was their duty

to decide upon the question of war or peace, to declare war or conclude peace, and to give the sanction of religion to either act. The Amphictyonic League, composed of a number of the wisest and most virtuous men of various cities of Greece, was bound to maintain certain principles of international right, which forbade, for example, the utter destruction of any city of the League, or the cutting off of its water supply, in time of war.

SPRING IN THE AIR: THE FIRST FINE SUNDAY OF THE YEAR

DRAWN BY L. SABATTIER.



WHEN THE BOULEVARDS CEASE TO BE THE MEETING-PLACE OF THE NATIONS, AND BECOME THAT OF THE PARISIANS: THE SEVENTH DAY IN A GREAT FRENCH STREET. On one day in the week, Sunday, the boulevards of Paris are transformed. For six days they are smart and cosmopolitan, the meeting-place of the nations; on the seventh the Parisian and his family enter into possession of them. Returning from seeking the air in more open places, the Champs Elysées, the Champ de Mars, the Invalides, they come again to the heart of Paris on their way home, and pass down the chief streets, units of many thousands engaged in the same way.

THE MYSTERY OF THE PACIFIC: THE COLOSSAL STATUES ON EASTER ISLAND.



1. THE POSITION OF THE COLOSSAL STATUES ON EASTER ISLAND, WHICH ARE ONE OF THE MYSTERIES OF THE WORLD: THE LAKE IN THE EXTINCT CRATER ON RANA RORAKA.

2. "PROBABLY ONE OF THE FEW SURVIVALS OF THE INHABITED WORLD PRIOR TO THE TIME OF THE ARCHAIC NOAH: SOME OF THE GIANT STATUES ON EASTER ISLAND.

3. POSSIBLY MADE BY "THE RACE OF WICKED GIANTS FOR WHOM PUNISHMENT THE FLOOD WAS BROUGHT ABOUT": A COLOSSAL HEAD ON EASTER ISLAND.

4. "A TESTIMONY TO THE TRUTH OF THE SCRIPTURES OF THE TIMES WHEN THE WORLD WAS INHABITED BY GIANTS": THE GREATEST STATUE STILL STANDING ON EASTER ISLAND.

5. POSSIBLY MADE BY "THE RACE OF WICKED GIANTS FOR WHOM PUNISHMENT THE FLOOD WAS BROUGHT ABOUT": A COLOSSAL HEAD ON EASTER ISLAND.

6. TO GIVE AN IDEA OF THE GREAT SIZE OF THE STATUES: A MAN ON HORSEBACK BETWEEN TWO OF THE GIANT CARVINGS.

7. WHERE SOME OF THE STATUES WERE CARVED, A FEW OF THEM BEFORE THE BLOCKS WERE CUT OUT OF THE ROCK: THE QUARRY.

The colossal statues on Easter Island are the mystery of the Pacific. In a very remarkable article published some while ago in the "London Magazine," some most interesting statements were made about them and about their possible origin. In this it was written: "The features and general expression of the faces of all the statues are utterly unlike in every detail any known type among the Polynesians of the present time. . . . The two statues at the British Museum were brought home in H.M.S. 'Topaze,' about forty years ago. The island contained no less than 555 similar statues. . . . In size they range from a colossus seventy feet in height to a pigmy standing three feet.—

[Continued opposite.

CARVED BY THE GIANTS MENTIONED IN GENESIS?—COLOSSAL HEADS.



POSSIBLY MADE BY SOME OF THOSE FOR WHOSE PUNISHMENT THE FLOOD WAS BROUGHT ABOUT:
TWO OF THE STRANGE STATUES ON EASTER ISLAND.

Continued.]

—Easter Island was a sacred spot, the burial-ground of some long-past, prehistoric race of people. . . . The stone from which they were made was quarried in the island, but how was it possible without elaborate machinery for the vanished race who built them to move them from the quarry, take them considerable distances, and set them up in position? . . . Since these blocks weigh anything up to 250 tons it becomes a puzzle. . . . The statue-builders were interrupted in their work. . . . Who were these people that made the statues? Turn to Genesis and read about the race of wicked giants for whose punishment the Flood was brought about. They are the people. In short, these works are probably one of the few survivals of the inhabited world prior to the time of the archaic Noah. . . . There is evidence that both a race of giants inhabited the land and that they were destroyed by a cataclysm . . . You may . . . assume that Easter Island . . . was not only one of the most hallowed places for the rest of the souls of a long-forgotten people, but that in its isolated position, far out of reach of the ravages of man, those statues have stood from the most remote period, a testimony to the truth of the Scriptures of the times when the world was inhabited by giants." With these photographs of the Mystery of the Pacific, we begin a series of Illustrations which will be devoted to mysteries of the world.

Art · Music ·

· & the Drama ·

JAN VAN EYCK
· INVENTING ·
· OIL COLOUR ·
· & VARNISH ·VELASQUEZ
· & PHILIP IV ·
· BEFORE THE ·
· ADMIRAL'S ·
· PORTRAIT ·

Photo Lafayette.
PLAYING LADY MARION BEAUMONT IN
THE REVIVAL OF "THE SINS OF SOCIETY"
AT DRURY LANE: MRS. LANGTRY.

Australian, Scottish, South African, Irish, Welsh, and New Zealand Concerts. The composers are to be all British, we are told, though the inclusion of Paganini and Liszt on the first published programme would suggest that the limitation is not to be taken too literally. The Queen's Hall Orchestra has been engaged, and the chorus will be numbered by the thousand. The list of British composers, conductors, and soloists engaged for the series of concerts is remarkable, but too long to quote here. The labours of the indefatigable Dr. Charles Harriss in promoting the interests of British music, both at home and abroad, call for the heartiest recognition.

It should have been unnecessary for the Grand Opera Syndicate to deny the absurd suggestion that the exclusion of German opera from the season's programme is due to any political motive or bias. Everybody who knows anything about operatic arrangements understands that for German opera a complete company must be engaged, and that when Wagner performances are given, we have what is really a season within a season. The ballet arrangements take a big slice out of the time available for the usual performances, and the Italian and French operas are, of course, at once the outstanding features and the source of greatest profit. Almost as soon as the first arrangements were published we were told that there would be an autumn season of German opera, and the suggestion that any British music-lover can ever forget the debt we owe

MUSIC.

THE Crystal Palace has risen again to the full height of a great musical reputation, and in connection with the Festival of Empire will give a series of remarkable concerts in May, June, and July next. At the opening concert, to be given on May 12, and conducted by Dr. Charles Harriss and others, the King and Queen will attend in State. Following the Imperial Concert, we are to have Canadian, English, Aus-

Mr. Herbert Trench arranged to produce Mr. Rudolf Bester's new play, "Lady Patricia," at the Haymarket on Wednesday, with Mrs. Patrick Campbell as Lady Patricia Cosway, a light-comedy part.
Photograph by Dover Street Studios.

to Germany is absurd. German music is and must always be a great part of our musical life.

Coronation Year is responsible for the resumption of the London Musical Festival after nine years. The Queen's Hall Orchestra and Mr. Robert Newman are responsible for arrangements that are distinctly promising and should attract wide and extended support. Six concerts are to be given—three in the evening on the 22nd, 24th, and 26th of May, and three in the afternoon on the 23rd, 25th, and 27th of the same month. Three choirs have been engaged—the Norwich Festival Chorus,



"INCONSTANT GEORGE" POTTED BY THE FOLLIES AT THE APOLLO THEATRE: MISS EFFIE COOKE AS MISS DORIS LYTTON AS MICHELINE, AND MR. H. G. PÉLISSIER AS MR. CHARLES HAWTREY AS GEORGES BULLIN.

in "The Dream of Gerontius" and Max Reger's setting of the Hundredth Psalm; the Sheffield Chorus, in Bach's B Minor Mass; and the Leeds Choral Union and Sheffield Festival Quartet in Bach's

"St. Matthew's Passion." Dr. Richard Strauss will conduct his own tone-poem, "Thus spake Zarathustra," and the closing scene of "Salome," for which Mme. Aino Ackté has been engaged. Sir Edward Elgar's new Symphony in E flat; and works by Messrs. Granville Bantock, Walford Davies, and Percy Pitt will be conducted by their respective composers. The rest of the Festival performances will be directed by Sir Henry Wood, and the Queen's Hall orchestra is, of course, engaged for all the concerts. Among the soloists are Mesdames Aino Ackté, Elena Gerhardt, and Agnes Nicholls; Messrs. Ben Davies, Gervase Elwes, and Robert Radford. The instrumentalists include Señor Pablo Casals, Herr Kreisler, and Mr. Harold Bauer.

Mr. F. C. Whitney, of "Chocolate Soldier" fame, has bought the British performing rights of "Der Rosenkavalier" from Dr. Richard Strauss, and has paid a very long price for them. The new work is to be mounted in London during the coming season.

PLAYHOUSES.

"ONE OF THE DUKES,"
AT THE PLAYHOUSE.

EVERYONE wishes so amiable an actor as Mr. Cyril Maude the best of luck, and merely to see him in the feeblest of parts is a pleasure, so painstaking and diverting is his art. But not all the goodwill in the world can disguise the fact that his latest production at the Playhouse, "One of the Dukes," is a play of peculiar

ineptitude, in which he is condemned to caricature himself, as it were, in some of his least happy impersonations. Mr. Maude has had to play the silly dude pretty frequently, but never has he been fitted with so imbecile a rôle as that of the Duke of Rye. And there is something worse to be said. We could put up with this Duke's loafing about with a bassoon, and pulling the locks of his sweethearts and studying their mouths to see if there is anything false about their hair or teeth; but when he gives away former fiancées of his by telling how this one wore a wig or that one had a padded figure, why, then we protest against his bad taste, and the playwright's mistake in asking Mr. Maude, of all actors, to represent such a sorry hero. Story—well, such story as the piece has amounts to this: The Duke, who so hates shams, and is so poor that he sees himself, owing to the failure of his well, in danger of having to forego baths for the future, has engaged himself to an American heiress, and is desperately anxious to make sure that everything about her is genuine. She, on her side, soon discovers that she likes his cousin better than himself, but cannot jilt him on pain of losing her fortune; the rejection must come from him. About some passages of the play there is no little fun of a grotesque order, but the chances for the players are few. Mr. Maude, alternating foolish talk and cackling laughter with notes from his bassoon; and Miss Alexandra Carlisle, assuming an American accent, and allowed to do little more, provoke commiseration rather than amusement.

(Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere in this Number)



Photo. Bassano.
APPEARING AS MAXINE RAALTE IN "ONE
OF THE DUKES," AT THE PLAYHOUSE:
MISS ALEXANDRA CARLISLE.



"HENRY VIII." POTTED BY THE FOLLIES: MR. H. G. PÉLISSIER
AS SIR HERBERT TREE AS CARDINAL WOLSEY.



"HENRY VIII." POTTED BY THE FOLLIES: MR. MORRIS HARVEY
AS MR. ARTHUR BOURCHIER AS HENRY VIII.

A TREASURE-SHIP'S BELL RUNG TO ANNOUNCE LOSS.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT LLOYD'S.



BAD NEWS?—RINGING THE "LUTINE'S" BELL AT LLOYD'S.

The "Lutine," a 32-gun frigate of the British Navy, was lost off one of the entrances to the Zuyder Zee, on the night of October 9, 1799, with a cargo of coin and specie, valued at £1,217,000. Since that time £100,824 of this sum has been recovered, the bulk of it in 1800. Recently the wreck was located again, and it was decided to attempt to pump the sand from her in a search for gold. Arduous work has already resulted in the opinion that the treasure will be recovered—so the "Globe," to which we are indebted for our particulars. It is particularly interesting, in view of this, to note that the "Lutine's" bell is rung by the "caller" at Lloyd's whenever news is received of an overdue ship, and when definite news comes of the loss of a ship. At its tolling, all transactions are suspended until the purport of the message it has heralded is known.

TO PROVIDE A CHAIR OF SCOTTISH HISTORY AND LITERATURE
AT GLASGOW: BUILDINGS OF THE SCOTTISH NATIONAL EXHIBITION IN KELVINGROVE PARK.



A GENERAL VIEW OF SOME OF THE EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.



THE PALACE OF INDUSTRY: AND THE COURT OF MUSIC.

The Scottish National Exhibition is to be opened by the Duke of Connaught in Kelvingrove Park, Glasgow, on May 3. It has as its object the endowment of a Chair of Scottish History and Literature in Glasgow University; and it is hoped that it will add considerably to the general interest in these matters. It has been arranged that the Duke of Connaught shall enter by the Kelvingrove Gate, and drive up to the front of the Concert Hall. It is understood, although it has not been settled, that the route traversed by the royal party in the Exhibition grounds will be lined by members of the Cadet Corps and the Boys' Brigade.

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ART NOTES.

AVIGNON is no longer the "sounding town" that Rabelais knew. The Popes set a thousand bells ringing within its walls; nor were they silenced till the Papal Legates withdrew before the tumult of the great revolution. Now the only noise in the Palace of the Popes is the knocking of masons' hammers. There has been, and is, much for the mason to do in the restoration of windows, the repaving of floors, the removal of the partitions and the refilling of holes bored by idle generations of mankind, who chose to put the splendid and forbearing pile to their own mean misuses. The signs of soldiery, now quartered in barracks in another portion of the town, are not yet entirely vanished; the white-wash, against which they rubbed their shoulders, and on which they scribbled their unlovely litanies, is not yet all removed. And it is under this protecting whitewash that the frescoes, painted by Italian artists of the Middle Ages for their Italian patrons, have partially survived.

The condition and number of the frescoes are proving, perhaps, on the whole, disappointing. The immense walls, that modern man could neither build nor, if they were falling, make secure, remain, and promise to remain, as fast as when the Popes left them on their return to Rome at St. Catherine of Siena's bidding. But a fresco is no safer on a wall of ten feet than on one of ten inches. Time, impotent against the structure, has

blurred, scratched, and peeled its delicate inner surfaces. The best-conditioned paintings that remain are still the already familiar hunting-scenes in La Tour de la Garderobe. In the larger halls, the rediscovered fragments are too marred to mean anything, and even Simone Memmi must disappoint all but the most learned and forewarned pilgrims to the French shrine of his Sienese genius. The figure of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, divinely tall and "candid as the skies," and the heads of Christ and of

masons are sounding in Avignon, instead of the bells, the new sound is not altogether in discord with the old. The French Government may not discover any painted treasure in the old palace, but all that is being done there is of service in the preservation of the Pope's building. Bells and hammers both noise abroad a Roman glory.

If the Londoner must go to France for its architecture, French paintings humour him more and more by becoming visitors to him in his own capital. Gustave Courbet, who helped to pull down the Vendôme Column, and was fined and imprisoned for doing so, set up more than one sign-post for the painters who followed him. Whistler's indebtedness to him is little more than a legend in England, because Courbet is little more than a name; but at the exhibition of the Frenchman's paintings at the Stafford Gallery (a stone's-throw from Christie's) the evidence is at hand. Only in one or two pieces, including a sea-view, is the influence seen to be exerted over subject and composition—it is the same wave, one would swear, that breaks on the canvases of both artists. But in many of these canvases of Courbet can be discovered a devotion to a peculiar surface of pigment that must have taught Whistler the way to be pious in the same exercises of the paint-box.

With Manet, too, Courbet has something in common. In "Les Irlandaises," a portrait group of two girls, he proves himself a pioneer in the study of values, and in the same canvas he is seen to be well aware of the technical interest of a certain untidiness of brush-work, so dear to the Post-Impressionists. In all the work at the Stafford Gallery is evident the touch of a master who delighted in the actual handling of his medium.—E. M.



Photo. Illus. Bureau.

THE SPECIAL LAUNCH OF THE NEWQUAY LIFE-BOAT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AND HIS BROTHER: THE BOAT TAKING THE WATER.

On Thursday of last week a special launch of the Newquay life-boat took place for the benefit of the Prince of Wales and his brother Prince Albert. Cheers were raised by the crowd round the life-boat station on the headland when the boat was hauled out on to the slip, the Princes, in cadet uniform, sitting in the stern, with their tutor, Mr. Hansell. The mechanism of the boat and the life-saving appliances were explained to them by Lieutenant Drury, R.N., Divisional Inspector. The Princes left the boat when the crew took their places, and watched the launch from the boat-house loft.

some of the Apostles, are intact; but, for the most part, age, like a child breathing on the window-pane, has confused and dimmed the surface. But if the hammers of the



Photo. Illus. Bureau.

BEFORE THE LIFE-BOAT TOOK THE WATER: THE PRINCE OF WALES AND PRINCE ALBERT, WITH THEIR TUTOR, IN THE STERN.

ABOUT WEIGHT AND FIGURE

INCIDENTALLY ABOUT HEALTH.

THE dread of getting "fat" is terrorising numbers of our *élégantes* at the present time. Quite heroic in stringency are some of the measures which ladies are adopting in order to fit themselves to the fashions of the day, if we may so put it. The worst of it is these ladies do not seem to mind the risk of injury to health, and are practically starving themselves into thinness. Others are taking dangerous mineral and other drugs.

If these ladies, and others who are really over-stout, would only make a few simple inquiries about the famous Antipon treatment for the permanent cure of obesity, they might save themselves a deal of trouble and discomfort, and, in many cases, serious illness. For all weakening treatments for reducing weight are very injurious; and, moreover, these debilitating methods do not get rid of the tendency to become too fat, if that tendency exists; the decreased weight is only maintained so long as the subject can stand the drag upon the system. Antipon acts quite differently.

STOUTNESS CONQUERED.

Where there are marked symptoms of a pre-disposition to obesity, or when those symptoms have developed through negligence or mistaken treatment into actual corpulency, loss of figure and of beauty of facial contours, Antipon goes to the very root of the evil and stamps out the obese tendency, thus at once conquering the disease and restoring the normal physical conditions in which further development of over-fatness is out of the question.

RE-NOURISHMENT.

The rapid reduction of weight during the course of treatment by Antipon is not assisted by fasting or drugging. Quite the contrary. Antipon sets up a keen natural appetite, and enjoyable wholesome food may be indulged in with the most desirable results; for the whole organism, jaded and out of order through stubborn over-stoutness, is quickly re-nourished, and

the digestive, nervous, and muscular systems are toned up and re-fortified. It is this splendid tonic effect



WHISPERED WISDOM.

He: "Rather awkward, eh! People like that ought to come early, I think."
She: "They would be wise if they took a course of Antipon, too. Don't you think so?"
He: "Jove, yes! I know what Antipon did for you and me."

on every part and function of the body, which, together with the rapid and permanent reduction of weight, gives Antipon the palm. It is, indeed, absolutely

unique, and will remain so to all time, for it cannot be successfully imitated.

BEAUTY AND STRENGTH.

The appearance of fragility and weakness induced by starvation and drugging is not at all beautiful, however thin the subject may become during the terribly lowering *régime*. The Antipon treatment, beautifying and stimulating, means wholesome food, fresh air, and sound sleep, and, as the tendency to over-stoutness is crushed, the restored slenderness of shape is a permanent possession. If the reader of these lines happens to find the waist, hips, and bust just a trifle fuller than need be, there is nothing on earth better suited to effect the slight correction required than the simple and pleasant Antipon treatment. Maybe a single bottle of Antipon will be sufficient. In any case, it will suffice to prove the wonderfully combined tonic and weight-reducing powers of this remarkable product.

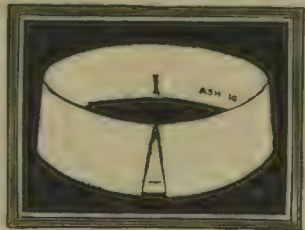
Antipon takes off fat very quickly. During the first twenty-four hours' treatment there is, in ordinary cases of over-fatness, a decrease of from 8oz. upwards; in severe cases the first reduction often approaches 3lb. As soon as normal weight and desirable symmetry of figure are attained the treatment may be discontinued.

NO WRINKLES.

This is a very important matter. Those who drug and starve must expect wrinkles. They are inevitable. But with Antipon it is different. Acting through the blood, Antipon frees the pores from fatty congestion and braces up the skin in a most wonderful manner. With the disappearance of superfluous fat from cheeks, chin, etc., and the recovery of "the lines where beauty lingers," the skin assumes a fresh and pure appearance, and the complexion becomes rosy with health. Wrinkles are out of the question.

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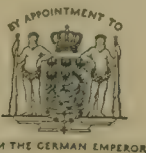
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LADIES' PAGE.

LADY MARY TREFUSIS, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Queen Mary Coronation Gift, writes to say that "the Marys' gift is arousing great enthusiasm, and donations are received by every post from all parts of the Empire." Some of the "Marys" who wish to join in the offering, however, are making a great mistake—they are actually sending their little sums of money direct to Queen Mary herself! Subscriptions are received by the bankers of the fund, Messrs. Cocks, Biddulph and Co., Charing Cross, London, or by any of the county presidents. These ladies are, of course, all named Mary, as the gift is to come only from owners of that pretty name or one of its variations. Among the county representatives are the Duchess of Bedford, Countess Waldegrave, the Countess of Gainsborough, the Countess of Dartmouth, the Marchioness of Graham, and Viscountess Cobham.

I notice that Lady Mary Trefusis signs herself, as it is undoubtedly correct to do, as "Chairman" of the Executive Committee. This title expresses an office, and therefore refers equally to a member of either sex holding such office. Although the stronger sex has managed in our language to capture the name of the race as a sex-term, the fact is that man and woman are equally halves of humanity—"Man." It is a defect in our language that it has no word distinctive of the masculine half of the human race—nothing like "vir" and "homo" in Latin even. Hence, men sometimes forget that "Man" is composed of two halves; as the translators of the Bible correctly phrased it, "In the image of God created He him; male and female. . . ." The question of what a lady in a public position ought to be called has, however, been raised on several occasions. I believe the first time that it received official consideration was when ladies were appointed to preside over special committees of the London School Board, and the House of Commons officers who were consulted as authorities on public procedure decided that "Chairman" was always the right term: accordingly, a lady who presided over a committee of that important public body was always described in the minutes as "Chairman." More recently, some question was raised as to whether the lady Aldermen newly sanctioned by Act of Parliament ought not to be dubbed "Aldermwomen"; but again the question was settled as above mentioned. Yet the fact of the question having been thus officially decided is so little known that no fewer than five well-read and intelligent professional "correctors of the Press" on leading newspapers have recently "ticked" my use of the phrase "Chairman of the Queen Mary Gift Committee," to inquire whether I could really mean to call a lady a "Chairman."

Always a very interesting event is the annual sale of the Royal Irish Industries Association. The scheme is one of the many excellent ideas that owe their initiation to the good head and kind heart of Lady Aberdeen. Just twenty-five years ago this Association was founded



SEVERAL FEATURES IN CURRENT FASHION.

The tall, helmet-like hat of two shades of straw, the large pointed revers on the black satin coat, the frill on one side only of the corsage, and the big, much-embroidered aumônière bag, are all features of new fashion.

by her, then Lady Lieutenant, to establish in England a market for the handicrafts of the poorer Irish. In that quarter of a century the Association has sold for the peasants goods to the value of no less than £105,430, nearly the whole of which has passed into the hands of the cottagers of Ireland! Obviously, this great success could never have been achieved without the active help of a large number of upper-class ladies, who have supported the work steadily and generously. Lady Londonderry, the president of the London Council, for instance, has proved an excellent business head, and has devoted much time to the organisation. This year the St. Patrick's Day sale was held at Lansdowne House, and was opened by the Duchess of Connaught. Queen Alexandra has attended many of the sales in person, and Queen Mary has granted the Association her Royal Warrant as "Her Majesty's Furnishers of Irish Goods."

Black is still generally worn by ladies in the Court circle, at any rate when royalty is expected. This made the dresses less interesting than usual at the Irish sale. The Marchioness of Lansdowne appeared in time to join the Marchioness of Londonderry in receiving the Duchess of Connaught; until then Lady Lansdowne was represented at her stall by the Duchess of Devonshire, who wore a graceful gown of black chiffon set into a deep foot-band of black satin, with a broad band of black silk embroidery across the corsage, and a wide hat of stretched black satin with plumes. Lady Londonderry's Princess gown, made with a long train, was of black brocaded velvet with a vest of black lace, and a black hat. Lady Ilchester wore two rows of lovely great pearls, which relieved the sombre tint of her trained dress of cachemire-de-soie, the tunic draped and caught in at one side under a big ornament of silk braid; her wide black hat was surrounded with white ostrich-plumes. Mrs. Skeffington Smythe's black velvet gown was prettily brightened by a corsage largely built of bands of blue and black embroidery veiled with black chiffon. When the royal ladies arrived, of course they also wore black; they were dressed very much alike, in black satin and chiffon dresses nearly covered with coats of black broadtail, and black hats trimmed with feathers.

Messrs. Liberty and Co. are warmly adopting the idea of the "all British" shopping week, and from March 27 to April 1, the windows of the well-known Regent Street shops of this firm will present an extremely interesting and notable display of goods made by citizens of the greatest of modern Empires. The famous soft-draping satin known the world over as "Liberty" is an all-British manufacture, and so is 80 per cent. of the varied and exquisite silk goods that are sold at Liberty's. Furniture and panelling of English oak, Oriental goods made in British India, pottery, jeweller's and silversmith's work manufactured in these islands, and many other classes of goods of the highest quality and beauty will be shown, and will effectually demonstrate the superior character of British manufactures.

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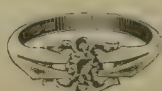
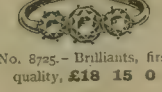
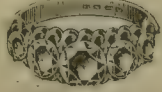
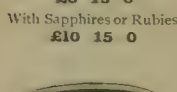
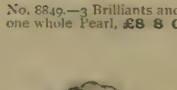
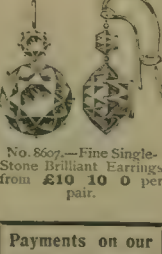
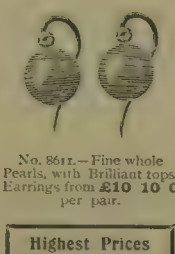
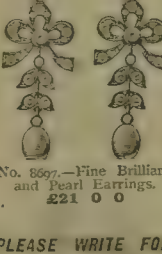
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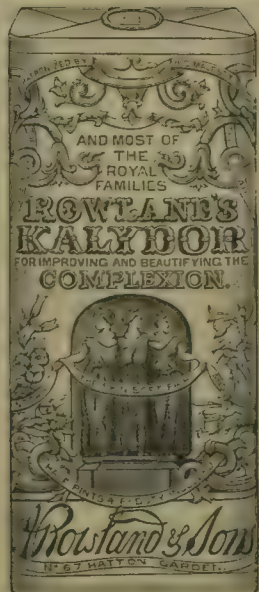
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SIR WILLIAM BUTLER'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

IN one sense our military literature may be said to be enriched by the autobiography of "Sir William Butler" (Constable); but in another, not. In its chapters referring to the outbreak of the Boer War, it is evidently in the nature of an *ex parte* statement. A soldier ought never to be—or, at least, ought never to show himself to be—a political partisan, and partisanship of one kind or another is writ large throughout this otherwise engrossing life-story. One can also see, and regret, that it must have been penned by its author under the influence of those most naturally embittered feelings with which he returned from the Cape, shortly

before the war began, as a commander who had forfeited the confidence of his Government at the front, though still accounted good enough to be entrusted with the administrative charge of our Western District, where, however, according to his daughter, who completes the story, "he was requested not to be present during the Queen's visit to Bristol in November (1899), for fear that the violence and insult threatened against him might cause inconvenience to her Majesty." All this must have been very hard for so proud and sensitive a man as Sir William Butler to bear, and he was never the man—what true Irishman ever was?—to lay much store on the suppression of his feelings, even in the interest of the public service. Thus it is that

he practically represents our war in South Africa as having been brought about, not by the irresistible force of events, but by a base conspiracy of Jews and other self-seeking adventurers on the Rand—a conspiracy of which he himself, the noble sympathiser with "oppressed nationalities," was also a victim. Moreover, with himself as victim this time left out, he applies the same reasoning to our campaign against the rebel Arabi Pasha. In fact, being a very "superior person," and a sentimentalist into the bargain, he was always offering advice to his official superiors. Brilliancy is a common quality among Irishmen, and Sir W. Butler had more than his fair share of it—brilliancy as a dashing, eager, ambitious, gallant and accomplished soldier and gentleman; as a man of the world; and as the writer of many volumes of travel, adventure, and biography, who wielded his pen just as well in his way as his gifted wife—the painter of the "Roll Call" and "Scotland for Ever!"—did her brush. And yet, somehow, one rises from the perusal of his Autobiography with a feeling that he was a soldier of a different type from his countrymen Lord Roberts and Lord Wolseley, whose corresponding life-stories are pregnant with an impression of greater performance, of more varied achievement, and suppression of subjective self.

On the Orleans Railway is now running, until April 30, a specially fast Basque Coast

Express, consisting of a night *train de luxe* composed entirely of sleeping-cars. It leaves the Quai d'Orsay, Paris, at 9 p.m., and communicates at Irun with the express reaching San Sebastian at 8.59 in the morning. On the return journey it leaves San



Photo. Lofayette, Dublin.

THE ENTHRONEMENT OF THE NEW PRIMATE OF IRELAND ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY: THE MOST REV. DR. J. B. CROZIER'S ARRIVAL AT ARMAGH CATHEDRAL.

It was fitting that the enthronement of the new Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland, Dr. John Baptist Crozier, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Armagh, should take place on St. Patrick's Day. The ceremony was performed by the Dean of Armagh, who installed the Primate in the seat of St. Patrick. All the Bishops of the Church of Ireland were present, with many other clergy. In the photograph, Dr. Crozier is the second figure from the left.



Photo. L.N.A.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN CHELSEA: A FLOWER-SELLER GIVING A BUNCH OF SHAMROCK TO THE PET WOLFHOUND OF THE IRISH GUARDS.

On St. Patrick's Day, March 17, some five hundred bunches of "Queen Alexandra's shamrock" were distributed to the Irish Guards at Chelsea Barracks by Colonel Nugent. The regimental wolfhound duly took part in "the wearing of the green," being presented with a bunch of shamrock, as our photograph shows, by a flower-seller outside the church of St. Peter and St. Edward, Palace Street, Buckingham Gate, where the men had heard Mass.

Sebastian at 8.12 in the evening and arrives in Paris at 8 a.m. This train includes a through carriage from or to Calais connecting with the London service. The time of departure from London is 11 a.m. There is also a temporary express service to Morocco, (1) by the *train de luxe* Sud express plying daily between Paris and Madrid, and (2) by a direct weekly service of sleeping-cars between Madrid and Algieras. The sea-crossing from Algieras to Tangier takes about three hours.

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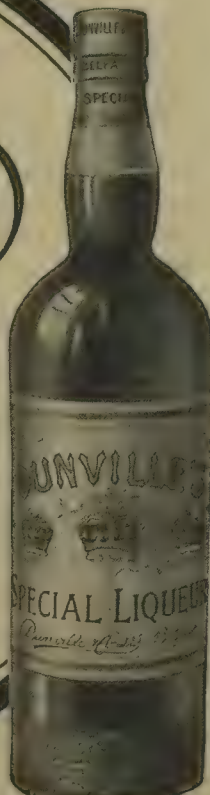
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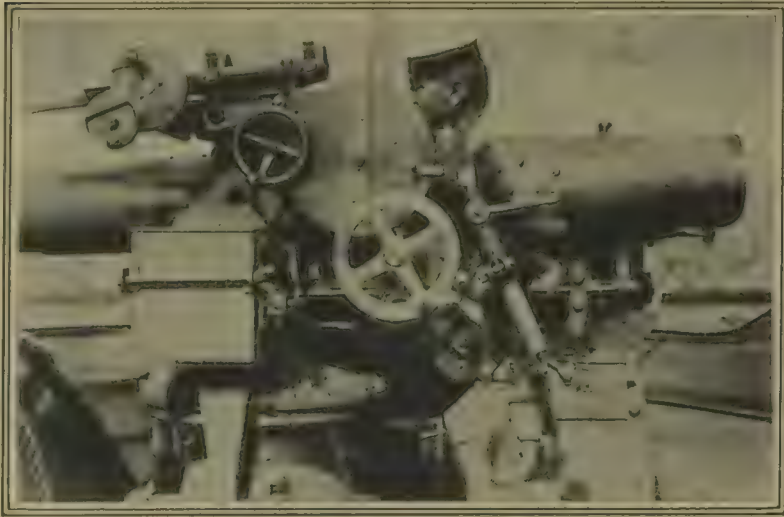
TRAVEL AND ART.

"The Charm of the Road."

Mr. Hissey tells us that he took his pleasant pilgrimage in the spirit of Stevenson's saying—"I travel not to go anywhere, but to go." Of his book about it, "The Charm of the Road" (Macmillan), we might remark that he has penned it not to write anything, but to write. It has no other evident purpose than the author's pleasure in his pleasure, and needs none. The road, some of whose charms his camera records, meanders through rural England and Wales. Starting from his home in Eastbourne with his car, on the first day of June, and so with the whole summer as well as all Britain in front of him, Mr. Hissey let it run on as the spirit moved. He had no programme, except to take time to miss nothing, and no guide save the beckoning of a comfortable inn. That to our author means an ancient hostelry, for which in all its variety he reserves his rhapsodies. "Give me the friendly country inn, old-fashioned and unimproved; it was good enough for my ancestors, it is good enough for me." What is meant, of course, is the inn with all modern conveniences; yet with the repose, the garden, the host, and the outward appearance of the ancient times unimproved away. And it is wonderful how often such are to be found still in rural England and Wales. Many other unexpected survivals this record of travel in them reveals.

"Turner's Golden Visions."

Mr. Lewis Hind has provided a feast of good things—a feast for the eyes as well as the brain—in "Turner's Golden Visions" (T. C. and E. C. Jack), a handsome volume illustrated with fifty of the master's works beautifully reproduced in colour. The title is taken from a dictum of Constable about Turner in 1828. "Turner," he said, "has some golden visions, glorious and beautiful. They are only visions, but still they are art, and one could live and die with such pictures." Though representing, of course, only a small part of Turner's immense output, the illustrations exhibit his marvellous range, and will serve to bring



Photo, Cribb.

THIRTY-SIX ROUNDS IN 3½ MINUTES BY AUTOMATIC FIRING: SIR PERCY SCOTT'S LATEST DEVICE IN NAVAL GUNNERY.

During the recent cruise of the "Neptune" in the Mediterranean, tests were carried out, under Sir Percy Scott's direction, of his new automatic method of firing 12-inch guns which, it is said, will double the effectiveness of future battleships and cruisers. The trials were confidential, but it is reported that 36 rounds were fired within 3½ minutes at long range.



Photo, Cribb.

NAVAL GUNNERY ON DRY LAND: DRILL IN LOADING AND FIRING WITH A 6-INCH DUMMY GUN.

The photograph shows men loading and firing a dummy 6-inch gun fitted with a 6-inch breech. This was invented by Sir Percy Scott for instruction in rapid and accurate loading. These guns for practice purposes are now commonly carried on ships in the Navy.

home the glory of our greatest landscape-painter to thousands who have not the opportunity to see the canvases themselves. Mr. Lewis Hind's critical biography, which forms the letterpress of his book, is delightful. An adoring devotee of Turner's art, he tempers his raptures (unlike Ruskin) with a sense of humour, and shows us Turner the man in his habit as he lived—a very human "average sensual man," with queer twists in his composition, who preferred Wapping and rum to Belgravia and Society. The story of his later life recalls the inimitable Priam Farll of Mr. Arnold Bennett's novel, "Buried Alive." Perhaps Mr. Bennett had Turner in mind when drawing that humorous character.

For their numerous patrons who intend to visit Paris and the Continent at Easter this year, the Brighton Company are announcing a special fourteen-day excursion from London to Dieppe, Rouen, and Paris on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday (April 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17), by the express day or night service, and also by a special afternoon service from Victoria on Thursday, April 13. Tours in Spain for Holy Week and Easter and spring festivals, also for Seville Fair, are announced, full particulars of which can be obtained from the Continental Traffic Manager, Brighton Railway, Victoria Station.

Without parallel in the annals of ocean surgery is said to be an operation successfully performed on board the liner *Uranium*, which recently arrived at Halifax, by Dr. J. E. Connolly, the ship's doctor. It consisted of the removal of the vermiform appendix from one of the steerage passengers. Operations at sea are rare enough, even on the great liners plying between Europe and New York, and when a similar operation was performed on the *Mauretania* the liner was stopped in mid-ocean to allow the knife to be used. In this case it was a matter of life or death for the patient, and Dr. Connolly operated, while the ship meanwhile proceeded at her ordinary rate of speed.



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The most brilliant; the easiest in use. requires no hard brushing in the old-fashioned manner, but just a little light rubbing with cloth or polisher. WATER-PROOF and PRESERVES THE LEATHER in all weathers. A wonderful labour-saver in any household; servants appreciate it. Best for all boots, box calf, glaze kid, etc., black or brown. 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d. tins of Grocers, Bootmakers, Stores, etc. Complete Boot-polishing OUTFIT, 6d. or 1/3.

Buttercup Metal Polish

The best for all bright metals. Does not scratch, and is very slow to tarnish. Used in the Royal Household, Royal Navy, etc. 2d., 4d., 6d. tins of Grocers, Oilmen, etc.

Free Sample

of both the above and also of Chiswick Carpet Soap, which cleans all carpets without taking up from the floor, will be sent on receipt of 1d. stamp to cover postage.

CHISWICK POLISH CO.,
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The fascinating Indian PERFUME.

A fragrant memory of all that is lovely in flowers.

The accepted ideal perfume of culture and refinement.

SAMPLES of PERFUME AND SOAP, in dainty box, with presentation copy of GROSSMITH'S TOILET GUIDE, sent free on receipt of three penny stamps to cover packing and postage. Mention Dept. P 2.

J. GROSSMITH & SON
DISTILLERS OF PERFUMES.
NEWGATE STREET, LONDON.

2/6, 4/6 & 8/6 per bottle.
Of all Chemists and Perfumers.

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British-made Binoculars and Telescopes.

NEW MODEL PRISM BINOCULARS.

CERTIFIED BY THE BRITISH GOVT.

EVERY GLASS is sent to the BRITISH GOVERNMENT LABORATORY AT Kew for verification of power, definition, adjustment, etc., and a certificate is signed by Dr. GLAZEBROOK, F.R.S., the Director, when the glass has successfully passed all the critical tests. This certificate is given with the glass to purchaser. Price:

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Postage and Packing free to any part of the world.
With central screw focussing, £1 each extra.



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Magnification 8 Diameters.

WE WILL MAKE A LIBERAL ALLOWANCE FOR YOUR OLD PRISM OR OTHER GLASS IN EXCHANGE.

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with three-inch Objective and 2 Eyepieces.

Complete in Polished Wood Case, **£5 10s.**

Carriage Forward.

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A PORTABLE TELESCOPE closes to 11 in., has leather-covered body, caps, slings, 2 1/2 in. Object Glass and Panoramic Eyepiece, which give a magnifying power of 25, 30, 35, 40 diameters.

Price—**£4 4s.**
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ALL WHO delight in a clear skin, soft, white hands, a clean, wholesome scalp, with live, glossy hair, will find that Cuticura soap and Cuticura ointment more than realize every expectation in promoting skin and hair health.

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Note the Curve that gives the Automatic Adjustment



ONE GUINEA Everywhere.

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In either case you need an adjustable razor. By simply turning the screw handle, you can adapt the GILLETTE to your particular needs. Your morning shave becomes a delight rather than an irksome duty. The GILLETTE shave is clean, quick, safe, and comfortable. The accuracy of the razor's construction, its rigidity, and the security of the blade make it so.

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NO STROPPING NO HONING

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FOR DISEASES of the THROAT and LUNGS.

"I may state my conviction that Dr. de JONGH'S Oil contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of other cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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Sold by all Chemists, in Imperial Capsuled Bottles.
Half Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.

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SEVEN PRIZE MEDALS



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HOVENDEN'S "EASY" HAIR CURLER

WILL NOT ENTANGLE OR BREAK THE HAIR.



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ARE EFFECTIVE, AND REQUIRE NO SKILL TO USE.

For Very Bold Curls

TRY OUR "IMPERIAL" CURLERS.

SAME PRICE 12 CURLERS IN BOX. Post Free for 6 Stamps OF ALL HAIRDRESSERS, &c.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. The GENUINE hair curler has our TRADE MARK on right-hand corner of label, thus:



Wholesale only, 8, HOVENDEN & SONS, Ltd., BERNERS STREET, W., & CITY ROAD, E.C.

For cleaning Silver, Electro Plate &c.

Goddard's Plate Powder

Sold everywhere 6d. 1/2 2/6 & 4/6.

Hooping-Cough CROUP

The Celebrated Effectual Cure without Internal Medicine

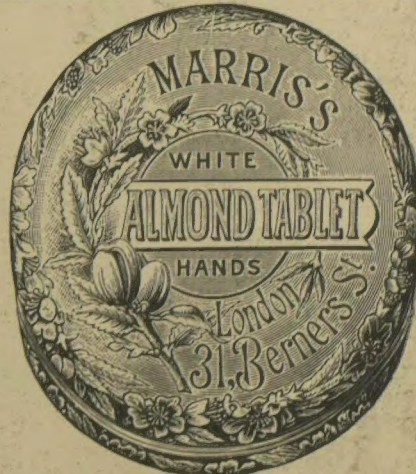
ROCHE'S Herbal Embrocation

will also be found very efficacious in cases of BRONCHITIS, LUMBAGO, AND RHEUMATISM.

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IN USE OVER 28 YEARS.
6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. per Box.
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PREVENTS the Hair from falling off. RESTORES Grey or White Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOUR.

IS NOT A DYE.

Of all Chemists and Hairdressers, Price 3s. 6d. per Large Bottle.

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HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY

Have you tried jelly made with this liqueur?

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

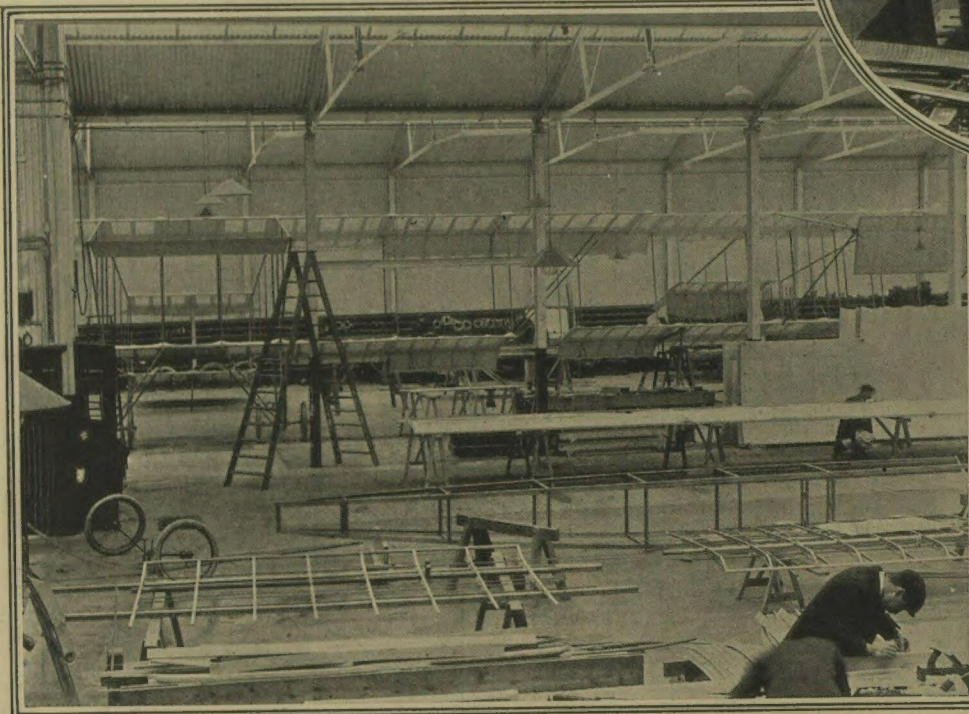
CHAUVINISM has no parallel in the English character—rather the reverse, particularly in regard to automobile construction, in connection with which it would appear to be the pleasure and delight of certain of our countrymen to suggest that we follow—after all the nations. And this in the face of the fact, well and solidly established, that for moderate price, good design, sound material, and honest workmanship the British-built car stands pre-eminent to-day. But, failing in aspersing English material and construction, the carpers take other ground in pursuit of their silly and unpatriotic criticism of British automobile products. It has seemed good to a certain section to suggest that the British makers are by no means so well equipped to provide replacements and spares as their alien competitors, and therefore that it is better for a British buyer to purchase a foreign-built car. Such an assertion has little foundation in fact, but is, nevertheless, so rife with trouble to British interests that the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders have asked the *Autocar* to make an investigation of the methods and systems in vogue with the British interests, and report upon what is found at an early date. I have little fear as to what that report will show, and I wonder whether the car-importers will be as keen to court investigation in a similar direction.

With the spring upon us, many motorists are, like yacht-owners, taking thought as to the fitting-out of their cars for the season ahead of them. Re-tying after a winter's hard use is often a necessity, and it is curious to find how little thought is given to this most important question by car-owners. Now many motorists think any round, smooth-treaded tyre good enough for the steering-wheels, overlooking the fact that the front wheels practically carry the engine, the weightiest member of the whole propelling mechanism. I have often been astonished to find what excellent wear is obtained from the Michelin square-tread covers on steering-wheels. This tread has no joins—that is to say, it is not made in two pieces vulcanised together, but is moulded in one. The tread also is strongly compressed, which has the effect of causing cuts to close, and not gape open for the entry of grit or water to the attackable fabric. Remarkable durability results have been obtained by Michelin square-treads, but a good average is always to be expected.

It is a little difficult to conceive the mind-conviction of those prominent Members of the House of Commons who are responsible for the presentation to Parliament of the Vehicular Traffic Bill, which provides that no person shall drive or cause to be driven any vehicle in any populous place at a speed exceeding ten miles per hour, or past any dangerous crossing exceeding six miles per hour. Offenders are, of course, to be fined heavily or imprisoned. The presentment of this extraordinary Bill serves to instance the remarkable manner in which men apparently sent to Parliament to legislate in the name of progress can misapprehend the spirit of the times in which they live. While traffic branches of the Board of Trade are concerned with the expenditure of huge sums of the rate-payers' money to expedite the traffic, we have quite a number of grandmotherly legislators, keen to provoke legislation which would still further annul such advantages as have accrued from large expenditures up to the present. Only those perversely purblind to the

shouting necessities of street traffic to-day could muster sufficient courage to put forward what appears to me to be so foolish a piece of legislation.

The agitation for reform in road-signs still goes on apace, and, strange to say, is, unlike many other agitations, taking effect in some places. The Borough



IN A FACTORY WHICH IS SUPPLYING BIPLANES TO THE WAR OFFICE: THE WORKS OF THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL AEROPLANE COMPANY, SHOWING MACHINES MADE AND IN THE MAKING.

In a recent statement in the House of Commons on the Army Air Battalion, Mr. Haldane mentioned that the War Office had placed an order with Sir George White for four biplanes to be made by the British and Colonial Aeroplane Company, and delivered in April. "Sir George White," said the War Minister, "has got an establishment of skilled operatives, and if, as we hope, we work on Salisbury Plain, we shall probably make use of these and the biplanes he has for enabling our people to practise observation and piloting." The design of the machines is a modification of the Farman.

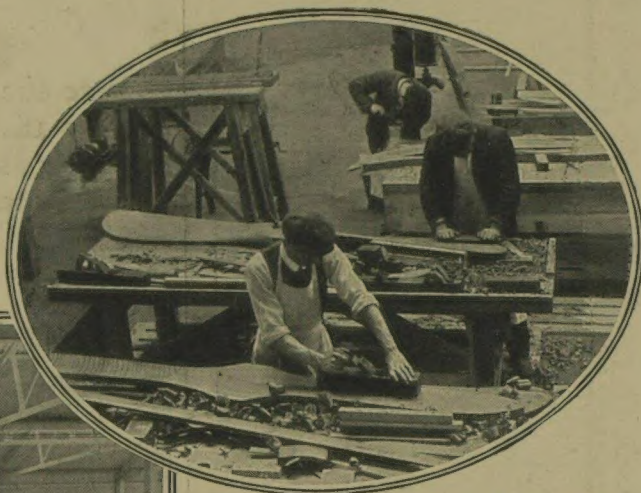
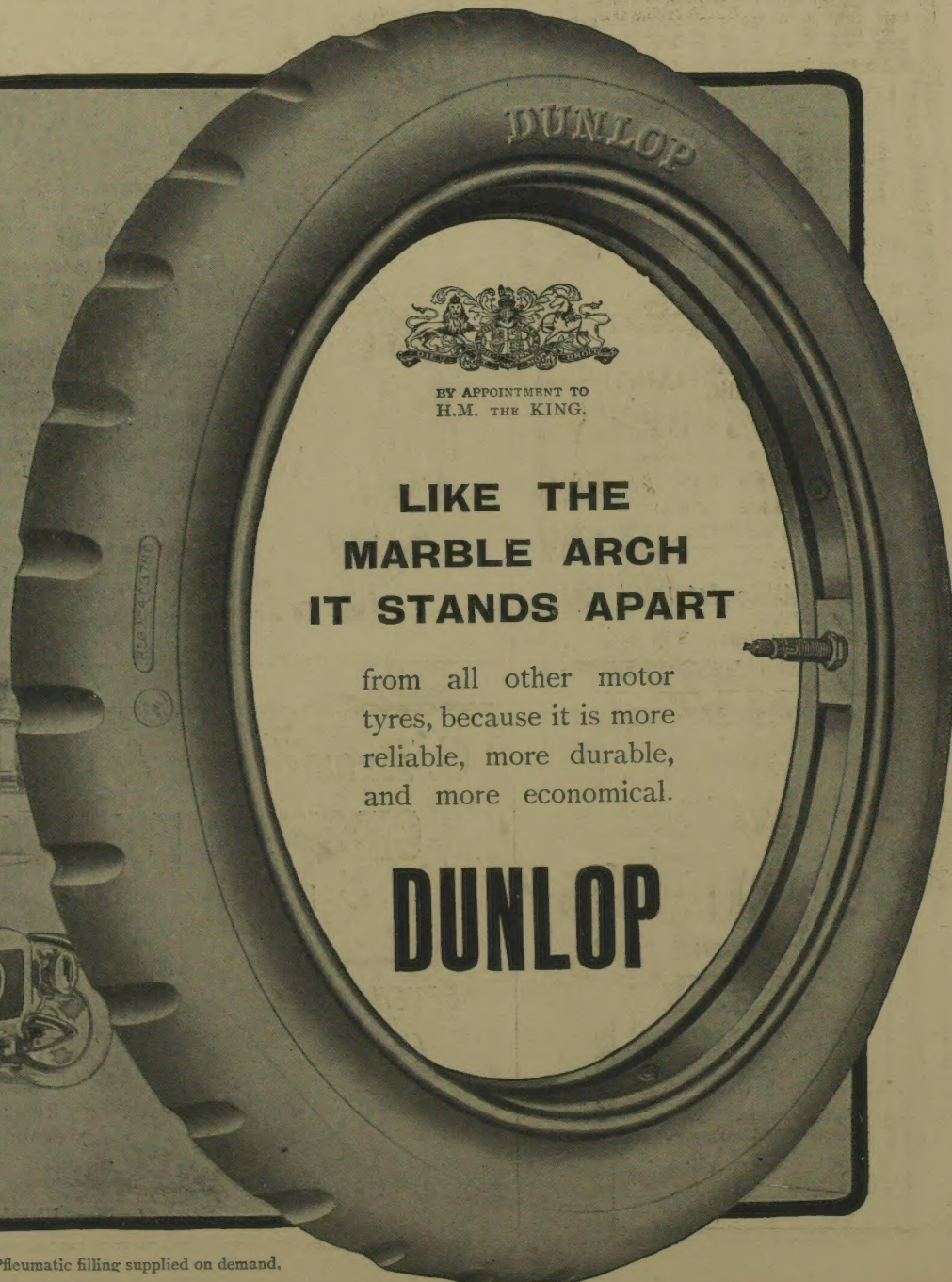


Photo. Sport and General.

TIME-HONOURED TOOLS USED IN MAKING AN UP-TO-DATE MACHINE: PLANING THE PROPELLER OF AN AEROPLANE IN THE FACTORY OF THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL AEROPLANE COMPANY.

Surveyor of that pleasantly situated town, Redhill, has shown the way by mounting signs on an electric-light standard in such-wise that the direction in which the roads lead can be read before reaching the sign itself; and a halt at the sign-post, and probably reversing, is not required. The perfect signpost should permit the forward direction of the road ahead, and the direction of any cross-roads or forks, to be read in full face as the cross-roads or the forks are approached from any side. The sign-post arms would have to be something wider than they are at present; but in a matter which is so immediately important, motorists who pay the piper would like to hear the Road Board call a tune. The present disposition and arrangements of signposts is such as to soften the brain of the hardest tourist in a very few days.



BY APPOINTMENT TO
H.M. THE KING.

LIKE THE
MARBLE ARCH
IT STANDS APART

from all other motor
tyres, because it is more
reliable, more durable,
and more economical.

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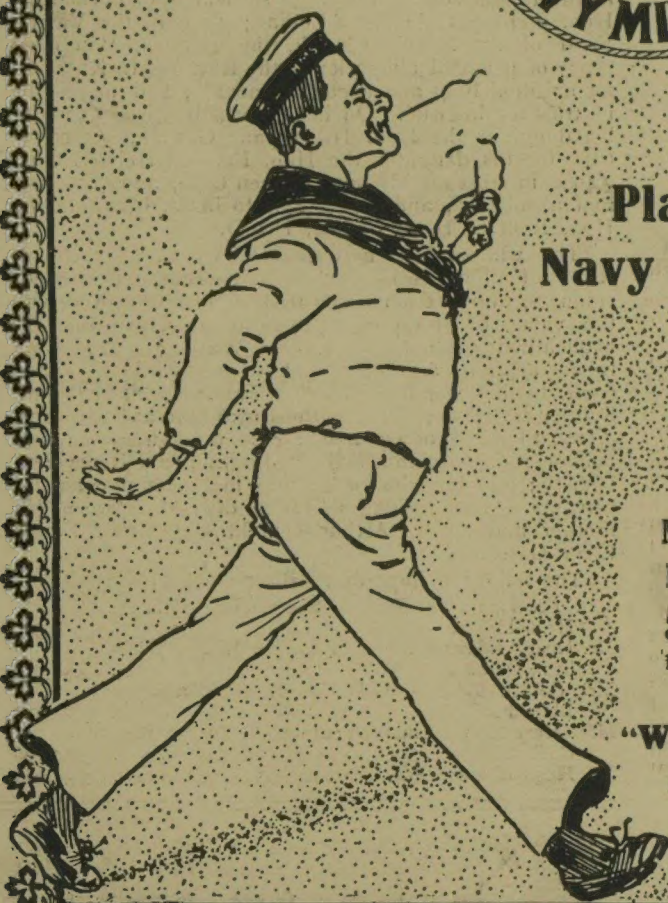


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STRENGTHS

Mild and
Medium
5^d. per oz.
1/8 per 1-lb. tin

"White Label"
4^d. per oz.



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THE OXYGEN TOOTH POWDER.

Calox Tooth Powder will save you many a dentist's bill.

It is the Oxygen in "Calox" which makes it more valuable to you than any other dentifrice. It is the Oxygen which, by perfectly cleansing the teeth and sterilizing the entire mouth, conduces so greatly to better general health.

It is Oxygen which, by neutralising destructive acids and dissolving mischievous deposits, whitens the teeth so wonderfully and wards off decay.

TEST "CALOX" TOOTH POWDER FREE!

"Calox" is sold everywhere at 1s. 1d., but if you send us your address and mention this paper, a testing sample and useful book will be sent you free.

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EVERY drop of "Shell" comes from the same oil field. That's why "Shell" is *always* the same—always uniform—always *trustworthy* under all climatic conditions. In rarefied atmosphere "Shell" never fails the aviator. In extremes of heat or cold "Shell" never fails the motorist. Satisfaction and greater mileage are given by "Shell." The *certainty* of satisfaction makes "Shell" worth *more* than it costs. Look for the "Seal of Certainty."

Its perfect
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SEE THAT IT'S "SHELL"

Obtainable everywhere.

More miles on
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FLORILINE

FOR THE TEETH & BREATH

Prevents the decay of the TEETH.
Renders the Teeth PEARLY WHITE.
Delicious to the Taste.

Of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world, 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

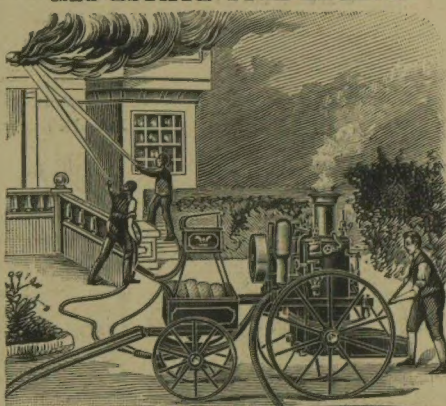
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'VALIANT' Steam Pump
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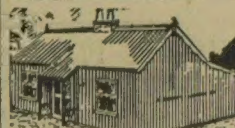
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63, LONG ACRE, LONDON, W.C.



Iron Buildings, from £5



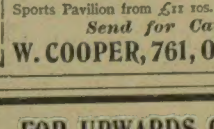
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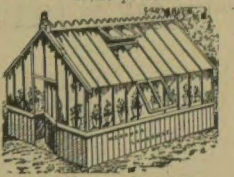
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Send for Catalogue, Post Free.
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The Spoon Feed

in Waterman's Ideal is patented. There are other so-called Spoon Feeds, but only one Waterman's. This Spoon Feed has been imitated as closely as the patent laws will permit, but—it has never been equalled. The difference puts Waterman's Ideal in a class by itself. That the public recognise the superiority of the Waterman's Ideal is shown by the fact that the sales now exceed a MILLION PER YEAR. Remember you get the PERFECT feed ONLY in Waterman's Ideal.

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It contains most interesting information and illustrations, and a pleasant *quart d'heure* may be well spent by all smokers in reading. It also gives particulars of Bewlay's Patent Pipe, which stops all nicotine reaching the mouth, and makes smoking cool, sweet, and wholly enjoyable. We will send this booklet gratis and post free on application. BEWLAY and Co., Ltd., 49, Strand, London. Est. 131 years.



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Chlorodyne
Invaluable for
DIARRHŒA, NEURALGIA,
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The Best Remedy known for
COUGHS, COLDS
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Of all Chemists, 2/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

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Circumstances alter cases,
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Real Hair Savers.

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The Original Preparation for Cleaning and Polishing Cutlery, and all Steel, Iron, Brass, and Copper articles. Sold in Cansisters at 3d., 6d., & 1s., by Grocers, Ironmongers, Oilmen, &c. Wellington Emery and Black Lead Mills, London, S.E.

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